The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1884. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Trial of Cangemi for the Murder of Policeman Anderson.

THE JURY DISCHARGED WITHOUT AGREEING

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Yesterday morning at opening of Court, immediately the Judge had taken his seat upon the Bench, the following communication from the Jury was brought to him. His Honor read it aloud to an audience on the tiptoe of expectation:

To His Honor, the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Jurors in the case of Michael Cangemi are still unable to agree. The case has received their *full and careful* consideration, but, since their last communication to your Honor, yesterday noon, they have not spent five minutes in discussing the merits of the evidence in the case—it therefore is evident that the Jurors have *conclusively made* up their minds, without any prospect of change. Under these circumstances they feel themselves deprived of personal liberty, without in any way serving the cause of justice. At the same time they would ask your Honor to consider the present embarrassed state of the mercantile community, and assure you that being deprived of the power of giving personal attention to their own affairs, in the present trying hour, some of them are *pecuniary sufferers to a great degree.*

One of the Jurors has a member of his family *extremely sick*, requiring the care of two physicians, and his absence from his family this day is an event of extreme anxiety and inconvenience.

The Jurors hope that the considerations mentioned, as well as many others, which must present themselves to your mind, will cause your Honor to view favorably their condition, and they earnestly and most respectfully ask your Honor to relieve them from their present painful confinement.

W. BAILEY LANG, Foreman.

New Court House, Sept. 31, 1857.

The Juror who wrote the letter, it will be seen, made the curious mistake of dating it *Sept.* 31, instead of *Oct.* 1. After reading the letter, the Judge remarked that, anticipating the continued disagreement of the Jury, he had submitted the opinion which he had formed of his duty in the case to his associate Judges of the Supreme Court, who agreed with him that the Jury, having been confined two nights and one day, it would be unjust to try to force them any further.

The District-Attorney said he had understood his Honor to say that the Jury had not given five minutes' attention to the case since yesterday afternoon.

Judge Roosevelt—To the evidence in the case, they say that they have not given five minutes' attention.

District-Attorney—In that case I certainly do not wish to keep them together. I am perfectly willing that they should be discharged.

The judge remarked that a jury in modern times and in this country, was not what it was 400 years ago, in the land from which we derived our institutions. Juries now, in general, and in this particular case, are presumed to be men of intelligence. He must say that he had seldom seen in those seats men of more intelligence, apparently, than the jury in this case. It was not for the Court to force them, or appear to force them, by further confinement to a conclusion. He should therefore order their discharge, and in the event of another trial, which he supposed must take place, he would suggest that it be had immediately.

The District-Attorney replied that it would be impossible to try the case again immediately. They must give time for the subsidence of popular excitement, the newspapers having spread the news of the trial and the evidence in the case all over the country.

The Judge replied that all the importance of the trial was now confined to one single issue. It was not denied by the defendant's counsel, that the prisoner was the man who was seen running on the morning of Anderson's murder. All therefore that would have to be examined in a new trial, were the circumstances collected about that one spot where the pistol was fired, occupying only a few minutes of time. All that followed the running of the prisoner would be of no importance in another trial. The Judge added, that having been summoned by his associate Judges of the Supreme Court to sit with them in General Term, he would be unable to remain in the Court of Oyer and Terminer any longer. He must, therefore, send for the Jury.

An officer was accordingly dispatched for the Jury, who in a few minutes arrived, and took their seats. Having answered to their names, the Clerk of the Court asked them if they had agreed.

The Foreman replied that they had not.

Judge Roosevelt, addressing them, said in effect, that the Court had received their communication and participated in the embarrassment of their position. Having anticipated the result, he (the Judge) had submitted his own opinion to his colleagues of the Supreme Court, and found that they fully agreed with him, that it would be unjust to try and force them to a verdict by any longer confinement. It would have been desirable,—very desirable—added the Judge, if you could have agreed. But the human mind is so formed that what seems evidence to one man, does not seem so to another. And our Jury system is different to that which prevails in some countries, where a majority or two-thirds of the number can pronounce a verdict. Here, as in England, we require absolute agreement. Under these circumstances, I feel compelled—although I see the difficulty—to discharge you. The thanks of the Court are presented to you for the untiring manner in which you have discharged your duties. You are discharged for the remainder of the term.

The foreman of the Jury said that, on behalf of himself and fellow Jurors, he wished to say, that though the officers of the Court had treated them rather hardly by the vigilance which they had used to keep them from communicating with persons outside the Jury room, the Jury wished to return to those officers their sincere thanks for their numerous attentions to their comfort during the time they had been confined.

The jury then left the Court room, eager to return to their homes, from which they had been absent since ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. It was at 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday that they left the Court to consider their verdict. They were therefore out *forty-one* hours, up to the time of their discharge yesterday morning, at ten o'clock.

The prisoner's friends seem rather puzzled by the result, as he will have to be tried again before another jury. The present jury stood *eight for conviction and four for acquittal*, when they took their first ballot, on Tuesday, and they did not once change their decision. They stood the same when they were discharged.

The prisoner was hand-cuffed and taken back to the Tombs by three officers of the Court. He was followed by most of the large crowd who have anxiously watched the proceedings of the Court since the first day of the trial. They did not offer to molest him, however, nor did they give utterance to any expression of their feelings, by shouts or otherwise. The dissenting jurors, and the counsel for the defence, are very unpopular among certain classes in this city, just now.

Heavy Robbery and Arrest.

A few days since Joseph H. Budd of Rondout was arrested for committing a series of peculations, in money and goods to a large amount, upon his employer, Daniel B. Stow, of that village, engaged in the saddlery business, as well as upon several merchants on the strand. Budd, being the owner of a house, a search was instituted, and a large quantity of stolen goods discovered secreted in various places. Some things were hidden under carpets—some in drawers—the main deposit, however, being between the upper floor and the ceiling, which was opened and ransacked. Amongst the articles found were the following: a box of plated and other saddlery hardware, as well as many other valuables in the same line; a lot of handsome plated table ware, spoons, forks, &c.; a quantity of fine cutlery, recognized by R. Deyo and C. W. Moore as once part of their stock, a number of women's and children's shoes and gaiters; dry goods, ribbons, &c.—the plunder of Weil's store, it is presumed—and a general medley of small articles. There were also found four bottle of champagne and four pocket wallets, with smal sums of money in them; whilst a buckskin purse with a sum of money in it, was found stored away at the bottom of a barrel of rags. The facts brought to light make it apparent that Budd's operations have been carried on for years, and that his acquisitions have been disposed of in this City and elsewhere from time to time. It is believed, too, that the house which he owns was built from the proceeds of his peculations. The prisoner was admitted to bail As soon as he was liberated, he took French leave to parts unknown, and has not been heard of since. The amount stolen at various times will reach several thousand dollars.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

The Arabia off Cape Race on Tuesday.

St. John's, N. F., Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., passed Cape Race on Tuesday morning, and will be due at New-York on Friday. The weather was too rough to obtain her news.

From Washington.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES STOCKS—PAYMENT OF FEDERAL OFFICERS—DECISION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &C.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Two hundred thousand dollars worth of United States Stock came in this morning for redemption.

To-day the various Federal officers throughout the country, including the Judiciary, are paid their quarter's salary.

The Secretary of the Treasury on appeal has decided that 19 and not 24 per cent. should be charged as the duty on twilled fabrics, such as printed and dyed Merinos of worsted and cotton, amelines of worsted, printed Cobourgs, ombres, striped Cobourgs, and rainbow printed worsted and cotton twills.

The entire amount of treasury notes outstanding is only $108,000 worth.

Dr. Henry King, of Louisiana, and James S. French, of Virginia, have been appointed examiners in the Patent Office.

From Boston.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP—BRIDGES OVER THE MERRIMAC BURNT—LOSS OF THE WHALING BARK NEWTON.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 1.

E. C. Bailey, Esq., retires from the office of Postmaster to-day, and will hereafter devote himself to the editorial and business management of the Boston *Daily Herald*, of which he is proprietor. The entire community acknowledge him one of the most efficient Postmasters we have ever had. Nahum Capen, Esq., succeeds to the office.

The Concord Railroad Bridge at Hooksett, over the Merrimac River, was burnt last night, from sparks igniting the roof. It was insured for $15,000. It will be immediately rebuilt.

The highway bridge just north of the railroad bridge also took fire and was consumed, together with the store at its westerly end.

Whaling advices from the Ochotsk sea report the loss of the bark *Newton*, of New-Bedford, which was stove in by the ice. There are no particulars. She was owned by Jonathan Bourne, of New-Bedford, and insured for $29,000.

Fairs and Exhibitions.

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR AT BRANTFORD, C. W.

Brantford, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 1.

A grand banquet was given here this afternoon by the managers of the Provincial Fair, which is now being held here. The Governor-General, with his suite, was present. Several members of Parliament, Ex-Governor Hunt, of New-York, and many other distinguished persons were also present. It has rained incessantly to-day, and the visitors are dispersing to their homes.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

Detroit, Thursday, Oct. 1.

The State Fair commenced here on Tuesday. The character of the Exhibition fully equals that of any previous one here, but the attendance is not so large. The weather to-day is rainy and cold.

Death of Captain Gwin—The Reported Forgeries of J. Fraser & Co.

Charleston, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Thomas D. Gwin, late captain of the steamer *Nashville*, died last night of consumption.

The reported forgeries on John Fraser & Co. are unfounded.

News from Key West.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Southern mail has been received; and also Key West advices to the 25th ult.

No disasters are reported there.

Nothing is stated as to the extent or fatality of the yellow fever, except that eight of Dr. Maxwell's servants had been attacked.

Drowning of the Mate of the Brig Carmina.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 1.

John J. Kelly, of Thomaston, Me., mate of the brig *Carmina*, lying in the stream, bound to Cienfuegos, fell overboard last night and was drowned.

Halifax (N. S.) Election.

Halifax, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Henry Pryor has been elected Mayor of this city by 97 majority, over Scott, the present incumbent.

A Horticultural Fete at Niblo's.

The Horticultural Society ended their Fall Exhibition at Niblo's last evening by a double feast, first of music and then of fruits. The *finale* satisfied eye, and ear, and palate. The Mendelssohn Union, our youngest and most flourishing musical society, gave a Concert with the best pieces of Mendelssohn, Haydn, Beethoven and Costa, and added Eisfeld's charming little composition, "Voice from the Lake." Mr. Morgan conducted; Miss Hanley, an accomplished harpist, accompanied; and solo parts were sustained by Mrs. Crump and others. The performance was very satisfactory—the more so that the Society wisely left the plants on the tables of exhibition, so that the music vibrated among the leaves and made the flowers smell sweeter. The banquet of fruits was spread at 10 o'clock in the lower Saloon. There was abundance of fruity edibles, a temperance refection, ended by off-hand speeches, given by Rev. Asa D. Smith, Mr. James Brooks and Rev. Dr. Osgood. Dr. Osgood was happy, as he always is on such occasions. He spoke a word for the humbler denizens of the garden—the solid things of the earth—the corn, the potato and the wheat. Flowers were to him as colored music—a band which led the more substantial phalanx for which he pleaded. He believed in the utilities and the beauties of nature, and talked of the beautiful in a way that made flowers and vegetables alike odoriferous. The show so ended.

The Exhibition this year has been a decided advance. It has been rich in flowers; some rare specimens have been shown, and the managers had good taste to guide them in the arrangement of the saloon. There were fruits in plenty—figs, and plums, and apples, and others of the plump and comfortable sort, mouth-watering and tempting to the fingers. There were grapes, of enormous dimensions, large enough to justify an infraction of the ancient rule never to take two bites at a cherry. The Rebecca white grape was a specimen which showed what can be done in the open air with that delicate fruit. Pears were peculiarly good. Of plants there was a brilliant show. Among them was a handsome exhibition of the Ferns, minute affairs, blossomless and fruitless, which once had the florist's cold-shoulder turned to them, but have latterly been patted on the head by this Society, chiefly through the agency of Dr. Knight, who does much for horticulture in New-York. Altogether, the Fall Exhibition has been good. We want more of the same sort. Flowers and fruits are humanizing.

The Star of the West.—The President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has furnished the following statement concerning the belated California steamer:

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

As the non-arrival of the California steamer causes remark, I beg leave to state that the steamer *California* left San Francisco Sept. 5th. She is not equal in speed to other mail steamers on the Pacific, and may not, for this reason, have reached Panama until Sept. 22. If so the *Star of the West* did not leave Aspinwall before Sept. 23, on her return voyage, *via* Key West, and she will not be due here until Saturday or Sunday.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. DAVIDGE, President.

The Man who Searched in Vain for an Aristocratic Wife.

The fashionable world of New-York must have been startled out of its propriety yesterday when the arrest of George E. Parmlee was announced in the columns of the Times. If the fashionable world could ever be excited or astonished at anything, it must have been both excited and astonished at the intelligence that one of the most ardent worshippers of *ton* had committed a robbery to the extent of $30,000, and—misguided man!—had actually confessed his crime.

The event, possibly, has thrown many of our Fifth-Avenue ladies into the agonies of remorse and despair. A marrying man—a man who publicly gave ou that he was in search of a wife—has been dragged from the magic circle of the upper ten; he will no longer dine in goodly company at the Clarendon, but will be compelled to board and lodge in a public establishment, kept at the public expense, but from which even the lower twenty prefer to keep aloof.

From the career of George E. Parmlee, as from the career of all criminals, there is some moral lesson to be derived. The cause of all Parmlee's troubles, follies, and crimes, was an overweening ambition to be considered an *habitué* of aristocratic society. In personal appearance he is tall and not unprepossessing. He is about 35 years of age, but looks half a dozen years older. His gray hairs, just beginning to appear, should have warned him against the foolishness and wickedness of his life during the past four years, for it is only within this period that his mind has been turned by an insane desire to become a leader rather than a follower of fashion. He first strained every nerve to obtain the *entrée* of some of the leading houses in the city, and his success in this respect has been most remarkable. Many young ladies, while reading the history of Parmlee's crime, will remember—but with what feelings we shall not venture to depict—that he once enjoyed their acquaintance, perhaps their friendship, or, it may be that he pressed for a warmer and closer relationship. Over these affairs of *tendresse* we must draw the veil of secrecy. But it is notorious that it was the aim of Parmlee's life and eager ambition to marry some fascinating young lady of courtly manners and aristocratic pretensions. He was mad upon the subject; he paid addresses right and left; he proposed indiscriminately to every fair idol who at all came up to his standard of perfection. There are a number of ladies, now in the City, who have had the strength of mind to withstand the impetuous and repeated assaults of this ferocious Lothario. Alas, poor George! charmed he never so wisely, he could produce no effect whatever. The female heart grew harder at the sight of his despair. In vain he forsook the obscure German tailor who made him homely pants in days of yore, and applied to Arnoux for garments of the last and most exquisitely modeled cut. In vain he abandoned the secluded temple where Rev. Obadiah Smithson held forth by the hour on Sabbath days, and frequented, in lieu thereof, Dr. Alexander's church, where the extrafashionable of both sexes alone do congregate. In vain did he give up his scantily-furnished room over the store, and live, now at the Brevoort, now at the Clarendon, the Everitt, or the Gramercy. During last Winter he enjoyed, at different times, but without any practical result, the comforts and the luxuries which all these establishments offer as inducements to wealthy guests. In vain did the persevering Parmlee visit Saratoga during four successive seasons, and obtain an introduction with any one and every one whom it was possible for him to know. Though the circle of his female acquaintances increased, his chances of obtaining an aristocratic wife seemed to diminish. As time advanced and his gray hairs began to thicken he grew desperate. He made a fresh proposal about once a week. His vanity kept his eyes closed to the absurdity of his position. He had in himself nothing to attract a woman's fancy—much less to gain her love. It is true that he was educated—a graduate of the Michigan University, we are told; but neither his conversation nor his manner were of a nature to impress very favorably his female friends. They tolerated his society only to laugh at him behind his back. Imagine poor Parmlee trying to soften the stony heart of some proud beauty by exhibiting certificates of good character from Professors and Book-keepers! Such were his resources for making the course of true love run smooth. His remedy, as may be supposed, was very seldom, if ever, efficacious.

"Does Mr. Parmlee ever call on you?" we hear Miss A inquire of Miss B.

"Yes, sometimes."

"Well, encourage him, for when he does come he will amuse you *so* much!"

Poor Parmlee! To be fashionable he must have plenty of means. He was fond of boasting of his wealth. "With money," he used to say, "I can obtain anything—even an aristocratic wife." So he carefully circulated the report that he was worth $40,000, "and besides," he would add, "I operate largely upon the stock exchange." Bad times for that. Nevertheless, he did a fair business, and would have done better if he had been satisfied with a moderate income. He had the credit of being a practical man, and always held a high character until he committed the robbery for which he was lately arrested. He was not dissipated, nor was he naturally expensive in his habits. But his passion for "good society and an aristocratic wife" overcame his better judgment; and as soon as he entered the portals of Uppertendom's palace, he became at once transformed into the personification of a Fifth-avenue-dle. His walk down Broadway was no longer that of an unpretending tradesman, but, with his left hand in his breeches pocket, and swinging his right with an air of careless ease, he looked, or fancied he looked, like the owner of an Astor's estate. He had scarcely any friends, and the young men of his acquaintance only noticed him to quiz his infirmities.

Parmlee, as we stated in yesterday's issue, has made full confession of the heavy robbery with which he stands charged. His desire to move in fashionable society, and appear wealthy, was a luxury that he could not afford, and hence the commission of a crime for which, in all probability, he will be sent to the State Prison. His career is a warning to those young men who imagine that a social position can be gained in this country by the possession of wealth. There is no bar with us to honest ambition—there is no position to which any man may not aspire; but the aspirant for either social or political fame must rise by industry, by talent, and by virtue; without these even money will not avail.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday, the President, Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., in the Chair.

A conversation arose upon a communication from the "Shoe and Leather Bank," the financial depository of the commission. The object of this communication was, the release of their contract with the Board as to the rate of interest on the balance to the credit of the Board in the Bank. A Committee was appointed, to whom the matter was referred, the President stating that it was desirable the Board should have such a contract as would enable them to borrow money in the Winter if needful. The Committee were desired to confer with the Bank Directors.

A number of warrants were signed, and some other routine business was discharged, after which the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

No. emigrants arrived to Sept. 23, 1857	139,955
No. emigrants arrived since to Sept. 30, 1857	5,202
Total	145,157
To same date in 1856	103,419

	1857.	1856.	1855.
No. inmates in Inst. Ward's Is.	1,306	1,273	1,739
No. inmates in Inst. Marine Hos.	140	126	142
Total	1,446	1,399	1,881

Overdraft Jan. 1, 1857		$9,202 75
Receipts to Sept. 23, 1857	294,678 33	
Receipts since to Sept. 30, 1857, for comm'n of alien pass. &c.	6,084 65	—300,762 98
		$291,560 23
Disbursements, as per previous account, to Sept. 23, 1857		217,177 89
No payments on Sept. 23, 1857.		
Balance of Comm. Fund		$74,382 34

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

An Infamous Hoax.

THE RUMORED SAFETY OF CAPT. HERNDON.

The town was startled yesterday afternoon with the intelligence of the safety of Captain Herndon, and sixteen more passengers of the *Central America*. The greatest excitement prevailed to learn the circumstances connected with the rescue of the gallant officer who so nobly distinguished himself at the time of that terrible catastrophe. The news ran seemingly like an electric current through the community. It was the one great topic of conversation, excluding almost all reference to Bank strictures and money pressure. Unfortunately it was all false—a scandalously concocted story from beginning to end.

In the forenoon, sometime between eleven and twelve o'clock, a man resembling in dress and general appearance the skipper of a coasting vessel, entered the well-known restaurant kept by Mr. George W. Browne, in Water-street, near Wall-street, and stated that Captain Herndon and sixteen of the passengers of the *Central America* had been saved by the schooner *Catharine J. Dick*, arrived this morning at Quarantine, and then on her way up the East River, where she would lie at Pier No. 27. He added that he was mate of the schooner, and had just come up from Quarantine. The schooner, he said, had had a rough time, and he exhibited numerous bruises on his face, hands and arms, to show how he had been knocked about in her. He had been instrumental, he continued, in saving Captain Herndon, who, with part of the rescued sixteen, was floating on a raft. The others were picked up straggling, some with life preservers, and some on planks or spars of the steamer. The pertinacity with which the fellow clung to his statement, while he was indulging in a drink, collected a crowd around him, who gradually grew more and more interested and credulous. He told them that Capt. Herndon and his rescued fellow-sufferers would shortly land at Pier No. 27. Instantly a stampede took place, and some five or six dozen of listeners were tearing along Water-street bent on giving Captain Herndon such a reception—as far as their hearts, lungs and limbs could accomplish it—as the noble man deserved. Meanwhile others, less enthusiastic or more incredulous, thronged about the narrator, and asked him questions, which he replied to with a ready ingenuity. They gave drink, oysters—one gentleman, in his exuberance of delight, presented him with a whole box of cigars. He told them that Captain Herndon attributed the loss of the steamer to the conduct of the engineer—that he talked every day about the watch he had sent to his wife, and trusted it would reach her in safety. Mr. Browne urged the man to convey his news instantly to the newspaper offices, and the man's reply first awakened doubts in Mr. Browne's mind. The rascal said that *he was instructed to make no report.* He presently left the premises.

But the news flew about the City, being everywhere circulated by those who heard it. It was taken to the newspaper offices, who posted it on their bulletins, and printed it in large type in their evening editions. We stated the rumor in our last edition, but added that it was ascertained to be a falsehood. There was, indeed, no such vessel at any pier in the rivers, and the whole story was a villainous invention of the vagabond who recited it at the restaurant above mentioned.

The Whig General Committee.

The Whig General Committee of the City and County of New-York held a regular meeting on Monday evening, at their rooms No. 108 Fourth-avenue. Hon. Thos. H. Bond in the Chair, and a full delegation present. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, and the subject of the address to the Whigs of the City having been brought forward, on motion of Mr. Robert C. Gwyer, of the Seventh Ward, the following was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

ADDRESS TO THE WHIGS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Whig General Committee of the City and County of New-York, believing the present to be a suitable time, would respectfully present for your consideration the following:

We believe that the principles for which the Whig Party have ever contended, and the measures to the success of which their efforts have been consecrated, are the only ones which can give peace, safety and perpetuity to the interests of the country; and we also believe that to none of the present political parties are we to look for the adoption of those principles or the carrying into execution of those measures. For, though they may combine isolated ideas or particular principles in their respective platforms, we look in vain for that perfect symmetry or adjusted balance which characterizes the great American system of the Sage of Ashland. We also believe that the country, in its present excited and disturbed condition, needs a great national conservative party; a party which, while it shall always regard with favor any course of action or policy which has been tried and found successful, shall likewise ever look upon new theories or doubtful expedients as only to be tried when others fail. We have the element of such a party in the old Clay Whig Party; we have such principles in old Whig principles.

To be sure, that party for the last two years has slumbered, and its organization been very nigh destroyed; but now, when fanaticism has apparently reached its height, and the institutions of our Government are in danger of being undermined, the united conservative voice of the nation calls upon it to resume its old position, and again become a "pillar of the State." Already has that rallying cry, which first sounded in the extreme of the sunny South, reverberated through the length and breadth of the land, gathering strength and fullness in its course. It only remains for us, the Whigs of the Empire State, to send back the signal, in a manner impressive as cheering, to assure our friends through the Union that here the spirit of a Clay still lives, and hearts beat in unison with their own.

Fellow Whigs of the City of New-York, to you directly, and indirectly through you to the Whigs of the State, we make our appeal. We call upon you by every remembrance of the glorious past, by every realization of the present, and by every hope of the future to remain true to your party and your principles. Let no false issues deceive you. Let no specious sophistry delude you. Let no hope of gain cause you to swerve from your allegiance. Let none who tell you that the Whig party and its principles are dead, discourage you. That party can never die while an Everett, a Winthrop, a Hunt, and a Granger live. Those immutable precepts of justice, of right, of liberty, and of humanity, which have ever been its glory and its pride, are founded upon the absolute requirements of the Constitution and the necessities of the country, and must eventually form the settled policy of the nation.

Then, fellow Whigs, stand firm to your principles, falter not in your fidelity, and rest assured that the time is not far distant when the era of fanaticism shall have passed away, and sound common sense shall have regained the ascendancy over the minds of our people; that the Whig standard will be again planted in the thickest of the fight, and the Whig banner again be unfurled for victory.

THOMAS H. BOND, Chairman.
GEO. P. BELLOWS,
JOHN P. DODGE, Vice-Chairmen.
WM. A. CONKLIN,
ROBT. C. GWYER, Secretaries.
D. J. LEVY, Treasurer.

This Committee has re-nominated Surrogate Bradford for the place he now occupies. Before agreeing upon the nomination of Dr. Jas. R. Wood for Governor of the Almshouse, an adjournment was taken to Oct. 7.

Late From Key West—The Gale—The Yellow Fever.

The following is an extract from a letter to Elwood Walter, dated Key West, Sept. 24:

I am pleased to inform you that the late gale did not reach as far South as the Florida Reef. The yellow fever, which made its appearance here in the early part of the month, is still in our midst. The number of cases in all which have occurred, is twelve, and of that number three terminated fatally. Only one person had been attacked within the last ten days, and his condition is still very critical. As we are now having very pleasant, cool weather, I hope that all signs of the disease will soon disappear from the Island.

Don't Tempt Boys.—Several correspondents warn us of boys who come recommended with the names of good men, get trusted to collect bills or to carry money to bank and then to disappear. On looking up their references, the referees know nothing of them. It is presumed that they operate for older scamps, for whom there are vacant cells at Sing Sing. Wise men will be careful how they trust new boys too far, and good ones will be shy of tempting them needlessly.

☞ Mr. Chester Driggs, is having erected a concert room on the site of the old rooms of the Academy of Design, on Broadway, at the head of Bond-street. The concert room is to be 110 feet long, 37 wide, and 30 feet high.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of Two Notorious Burglars—Arduous and Unflagging Pursuit by the Officers—Clue to Several Recent Burglaries—Receivers of Stolen Goods Overhauled.—Ex-officers Campbell, Martin, Duflon and Rue, of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, have for several weeks been searching the City to secure two notorious burglars named George Minnie and Charles Bloom. It was believed that these parties had committed a number of recent burglaries and highway robberies, the perpetrators of which had not yet been discovered. Information some months since was communicated to the above-named officers, that Bloom made No. 28½ Thomas-street an occasional stopping place. At 5 o'clock, a morning or two after receiving this information, the officers accordingly surrounded the building, with a view to his arrest. Bloom, getting wind of the presence of the officers and their intention, made zealous efforts to effect his escape. He ran to the roof and made his way to the top of a building adjacent, through the scuttle of which he made a precipitate descent, and quietly passed out of the front door into the street, thus eluding the officers. Further search in the City for Bloom proved ineffectual, and at length the officers ascertained positively that Bloom and Minnie had both left the City. They learned subsequently that the fugitives were living in a house in the woods near West New-York, eight miles from Jersey City.

The officers proceeded to the place which the burglars had selected for their head-quarters, and having carefully reconnoitered the premises and assured themselves that the suspected parties were occupying the house, they stormed forthwith the building. The burglars were taken entirely by surprise, but did not yield without a pretty desperate struggle. In the house, among their plunder, was a plentiful supply of guns and other weapons. Some of the guns were heavily loaded, evidently with view to their use as a protective force against unwelcome intruders. But so quietly and suddenly was the descent made upon them that they had not time to get hold of anything to defend themselves.

In the premises the officers found a large quantity of goods which, without doubt, was stolen. In the stable was a dark cream-colored horse, worth $500, the mane and tail of which had been sheared off and his white feet colored black to prevent recognition. The horse is said to have been stolen from a gentleman residing near Bound Brook, N. J. The horse and goods found about the premises were taken possession of. Two of the officers remained to watch them, while the remaining officers yesterday came on to New-York with the captured burglars in their custody. Minnie was commitied by Justice Connolly to the Tombs to await examination. Bloom was taken in the afternoon to Rockland County to await his trial there.

According to information received by the officers, the accused have been engaged in several burglaries. They are supposed to be the parties who, on the 16th of August last, broke into the store of Mr. N. C. Blauvelt of Spring Valley, Rockland County, and carried off $1,500 worth of goods. It is suspected that on the 17th of August they were engaged in the burglary upon the store of Mr. John A. Rooney, of Yonkers, which was robbed of $4,000 worth of goods. About the same time the stables of Judge Woodruff and Mr. Kinney, of Yonkers, were broken open and valuable sets of harness carried away, and they are suspected of being the guilty parties. These two men are further charged with the commission of the burglary in Sing Sing a few weeks since when a store was broken open and $3,500 worth of silks and dry goods stolen. The latter goods, it is said, they sold to a notorious receiver in Newark, N. J. There is but little doubt that on the night of the 23d July last they stole the goods valued at $800 taken from the store of Mr. P. Cohen, No. 285½ Bleecker-street, as some of the stolen goods were found in their possession and identified by Mr. Cohen. Following the above arrest of Bloomer and Minnie, the officers learned that a quantity of stolen goods was secreted in the premises of Frederick Thomas, a German living at No. 57 Park-street. They accordingly applied yesterday to Justice Connolly for a search-warrant, which was granted. Thomas and his wife were much excited at the appearance of the officers. Mrs. Thomas was seen distinctly to take something from her pocket and endeavor to thrust it into a stove. Officer Martin seized hold of her and found that it was a valuable gold watch she was endeavoring to make way with. In the house the officers found another gold watch, several gold chains and miscellaneous jewelry, together with pieces of silk, linens, muslins, guns, pistols, boots and shoes, hardware, sleigh-robes, &c. The goods were taken to the Toombs, where they remain for identification. As Thomas is suspected to be a receiver of stolen goods it is undoubted that they have all been stolen. Thomas was committed by Justice Connolly for examination, and locked up in the Tombs in default of bail.

The two first arrested parties—Bloom and Minnie—have both served terms in the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., and Bloom's wife or mistress is now serving out a term in the same place.

PROTECTING STORES AGAINST BURGLARS AND INCENDIARIES.

Superintendent Tallmadge issued the following general order yesterday to the Captains and Sergeants of the six lower Wards of the City:

Office of the Superintendent of Police,
No. 86 Franklin-street, New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

Sir: Upon information received from the Fire Marshal there is reason to believe that stores in the lower Wards are often robbed and wilfully fired by parties gaining access to them by false keys or otherwise.

You will, therefore, from this date direct the Policemen under your command to stop all persons found going in or coming out of stores in your Precinct at unseasonable hours of the night and to make the necessary inquiry of such persons as to the cause. By order of

F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent.

Obtaining Goods on False Pretences.—Lott Simonson was arrested yesterday, charged with having by false representations obtained in September, a year ago, goods to the amount of $1,500 from Messrs. Barnes, Lyman & Co., No. 30 and 32 Barclay-street. It is alleged that Simonson presented a forged guarantee from his father, making himself responsible for payment for the goods. Justice Osborn, before whom the accused was taken, committed him for examination.

Housebreakers having a Jolly Time.—A private watchman in passing late on Wednesday evening the residence of Mr. G. B. Alley, No. 84 East Sixteenth-street, observed a light inside, which he thought strange, inasmuch as he knew the family was out of town. He called the attention of Officer Shaw of the Eighteenth Precinct to the fact, when several officers were called and the house surrounded. The parties inside, three in number, made their way out of the building by dodging through the scuttle of the roof. Two of them succeeded in effecting their escape, while the third was captured in the area of the second building adjoining. Upon him was found about $50 worth of jewelry which he had stolen. The officers learned, upon entering the house, that the burglars had been making themselves free with Mr. Alley's champagne, and that they had been having a general social jolly good time of it. The man arrested, who gave his name as David Howard, was locked up by Justice Flandreau for trial.

Passing Altered Bank Notes.—Mary Reilly, an Irishwoman, was arrested yesterday for passing at different places up town, one dollar bills on the Mercantile Bank of this City, altered to threes. She was committed in default of bail for trial.

Sudden Death.—Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a laboring man, named John Doyle, who resided at No. 43 Elm-street. The deceased was observed by an acquaintance leaning against the wheel of a cart, when he addressed him, but received no response. He found that the man was dead. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Death by disease of the heart."

Run Over by a Hack and Killed.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital on the body of Frederick Hubert, a boy 14 years old, who died from being run over on the 7th ult., by a hack in West Broadway. The evidence exculpated the driver from blame, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Derangement of Gen. Haskell.—We learn from the Tennessee papers that Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, of that State, has become hopelessly insane. This gentleman fought bravely in the Mexican War, particularly distinguishing himself in the battle of Cerro Gordo, where his regiment suffered severely. He was subsequently prominent in a controversy with Gen. Pillow, that redoubtable officer being charged with an unnecessary exposure of the Tennessee volunteers and imbecile conduct. Haskell then entered the political arena, and became known as an eloquent and effective orator. His name was mentioned as a candidate of the American Party for Governor of Tennessee. Lately his aberrations of intellect had caused much anxiety to his friends, and they have now became convinced of his complete derangement, and will place him in an asylum.

McCann, the Murderer of his Wife, to have a New Trial.—Francis McCann, who was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, will have a new trial. His counsel, Messrs. Tremain, Kimball and Peckham, took exceptions to the charge of the Judge, and carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where it was argued at the previous term of the Court. The principal point raised was that of insanity. We understand that the Court was unanimous in their decision in favor of the condemned, in granting him another trial. The decision of the Court will probably be made this afternoon.—*Albany Journal, Sept.* 29.

☞ The Republicans in Kings County elect delegates to a County Convention on Monday evening next.

The Boiler Explosion—Coroner's Inquest To-morrow—The Wounded, &c.—But one death has yet occurred from this explosion, that of the woman Kate Duganne. The engineer is still living, and talks coherently about the engine and boiler which he had in charge. He is in a critical condition, being much bruised and unable to move. He has two physicans in attendance on him. Michael Walsh, one of the sufferers, had his leg amputated at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, and at last accounts was doing well; all the others were as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. Large crowds of curious people throng about the place, and spend their time watching the work of excavation going on, and in making inquiries of each other as to the cause of the disaster, who and how many were killed, &c. Coroner Perry yesterday morning visited the scene of the disaster with a view to make an investigation into the cause of the explosion—whether the engineer or other parties were to be blamed for the disaster? He found the boiler buried so far beneath the tumbled mass of bricks that it was impossible to get at it. The examination was accordingly postponed till Saturday at 10 o'clock.

The boiler, it is said, was strongly built, and not yet three years old; the proprietor, Vincent King, estimates his loss at about $20,000. He also contradicts the statement that the accident could have occurred from the intemperate habits and neglect of the engineer, whom he says he saw only a few moments before the explosion, when he was entirely sober. Anderson, however, admits he had taken one or two glasses during the forenoon.

Fire in Front-street.—A fire broke out about 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 29 Front-street, occupied by W. A. Work & Son, as commission produce merchants, the rear premises being used as smoke houses. The inside of one of the smoke-houses was burned. Damage estimated about $500, which is covered by insurance.

☞ The Supreme Court Circuit Calendar for to-morrow will not be called, because of the absence of Judge Roosevelt at General Term. On Monday, Justice Mitchell will call it and go on with the trial of causes.

Supreme Court, General Term.—The non-enumerated Calendar will be called when the Lemmon case is concluded. The General Calendar will not be called again this term.

Prospects of a Free-State in Texas.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

It is not altogether a new thing to our readers that, while a portion of the Southern people have been making strenuous efforts to introduce Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, the rapidly-growing Anti-Slavery influence in one of the Southern States has been almost entirely overlooked. We allude to Texas, the western portion of which is rapidly filling up with emigrants from Germany and other parts of Europe. To know that this class of emigrants is populating Western Texas almost exclusively, is sufficient to satisfy any well-informed and unprejudiced mind that there exists in that section an Anti-Slavery sentiment. That these emigrants are opposed to the institution of Slavery is no secret: they publicly proclaim their opposition to that institution. But because they do not agitate the question of abolition, the party with which these foreigners act affect to believe that no harm can come of their simple feeling of dislike for the institution of Slavery.

This *foreign vote is already sufficiently large to control the election in Texas*; for, besides the Europeans settled in the western part of that State, there is quite a large Mexican population. The facts, that the immense German population of Western Texas are radically opposed to the institution of Slavery, and that the Democratic party owes its success to their votes and takes them to its bosom, are patent to every intelligent resident of that State. It is not so much those facts to which we wish to direct public attention as to the duplicity or criminal blindness of that party in urging these foreigners, as they arrive by hundreds and thousands, into organized political prominence, for the sake of temporarily profiting by their votes, regardless of whatever consequences may ensue.

The leaders of the Democratic Party in Texas not only know *that a powerful Anti-Slavery sentiment exists in the Western part of that State, but that it is rapidly increasing, so rapidly that if it meets with no interruption, five years will not expire before it will wield a controlling political influence*, if not strong enough to effect a division of the State, and declare the Western portion free. And these same leaders know that the last Legislature established a new county, most of the soil within the limits of which belonged to a few Germans, who intended bringing over and settling upon it a colony of four thousand of their countrymen. Whether this has been done, we are not advised, but that such was the intention of the owners of the soil, we are credibly informed by one who is quite familiar with the affairs of Western Texas. Had this colony been brought over, the National Democracy could have greatly strenghtened its forces by the adoption of squatter sovereignty.

In addition to this foreign Anti-Slavery element in Western Texas, there are many natives who will unite with the foreigners in a crusade against Slavery, so soon as they are sufficiently strong to promise success. Many of those now occupying prominent positions in the ranks of the national Democracy will be found among the leaders whenever an Anti-Slavery movement is made. They are men who are not actuated by principle, but by a love for the spoils, and to secure these they are content to act with any party that promises success.

This state of things exists in a Southern State, and no notice is taken of it, while no effort nor expense has been spared to extend Slavery into Kansas. This is giving up the substance for the shadow.

Personal.

The Boston *Gazette* tells this story of business sagacity: One day during the past week a firm gave a check to one of their creditors for two thousand dollars, which he presented at the bank, where he was informed that it was drawn for five hundred dollars more than stood to the firm's credit. Having some little doubt of the solvency of the firm, he drew his own check for five hundred dollars and deposited it to the account of the firm, when he was promptly paid the full amount. The firm stopped payment the same day, and will pay somewhere about thirty cents on a dollar, but our friend by a little timely gumption obtained seventy-five per cent of his claim.

Two young women in Lancaster, Pa., became fascinated with the attractions of a circus which visited that place not long since, and took it into their romantic heads to go off with it, despite the earnest and repeated remonstrances of their parents. They found the tinsel a miserable life, were subject to ill treatment, found their rough companions "angry, surly and cross," and took an opportunity to run away. In the course of their wanderings they reached Harrisburg, and thence made the best of their way home, thoroughly cured.

At a concert given by the Vienna Imperial Lunatic Asylum, on the last birthday of the Emperor, the celebrater singer, Staudigl, was present. As it is known that he has been for some time under treatment in this institution, this incident gave great delight to all present, which was immeasurably increased when, afterwards, in the presence of a small circle of invited friends, Staudigl sang the "Wanderer," of Schubert, with such a depth of feeling and expression that there was not a dry eye in the assembly.

A large number of the citizens of Guilford, N. C., assembled at the Court-House, on the 18th ult., for the purpose of considering the propriety, and of instituting some plan, by which a suitable monument might be erected to the memory of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Preparations were made to organize a "Greene Monument Association," and it was resolved that if Congress or the Legislature would not erect the monument, the citizens of Guilford would.

Ten ministers of the various denominations, of Norristown, Penn., have united for the purpose of sustaining the preaching of the gospel in the Market-House, on Monday and Friday evenings. Large congregations have assembled on the five nights already spent in this way.

Kelly Lowe, pastor of the African Church in Augusta, Ga., was originally a slave, but his people bought him some years ago, and he is now their servant, pecuniarily as well as spiritually. They allow him a salary of $1,000 per annum.

In Boston the Jury in the case of Mrs. Sarah E. Shaw *vs.* The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company awarded the plaintiff the sum of $18,000. At the first trial of the case, two years since, the plaintiff obtained a verdict of $15,000.

The family and children of the late Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, have placed in the beautiful "Sleepy Hollow" Cemetery, in that town, a monument to his memory. It is of Quincy granite, twelve feet high.

President Larabee, of Middlebury College, has been obliged by the state of his health, to tender a resignation of his office. But he has been requested to withdraw his resignation, and accept of leave of absence for a year.

Mr. David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, had a narrow escape from death on a Southern railroad a few days ago. In getting out of the cars he fell, so near the track that the train went over his hat.

The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* professes to have private information that Lewis Cass, Jr., has positively resigned his position at Rome, to take effect at an early day.

Washington College has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Frederick Monod, of Paris, who is now visiting this country.

Rev. Miron Winslow safely reached England, by the steamer *Europa*, on his way to Madras. He writes to his friends in good health and spirits.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, who has been canvassing Mississippi, has, it is said, abandoned his remaining appointments on account of ill-health.

Arrival of the Preble.—The United States practice ship of the Annapolis Naval School, about which there was considerable uneasiness, has returned all safe. The ship arrived in Annapolis harbor on Sunday.

THE TRACT SOCIETY AND SLAVERY.

Explanatory and Vindicatory Circular from the Secretaries.

To our endeared Fellow-workers, the Agents, Superintendents and Colporteurs of the American Tract Society:

BRETHREN BELOVED: There arise occasions when it is important for those engaged in a widely, expanded enterprise to enjoy a more full and free interchange of thought and affection than is possible by a brief and infrequent correspondence. The present divided state of the Christian mind as to the position our beloved institution should occupy upon one of the most difficult and exciting questions of the day, seems to furnish such an occasion.

Most gladly would we, were it possible, call our hundreds of co-workers together in some quiet corner of the land, away from the noise and clamor of excited disputants, and laying aside every question of discussion, cluster about the cross, and looking up to the face of our redeeming Saviour, plead with one voice for a new baptism of the Divine Spirit to fit us for our great work. As we cannot enjoy this privilege, let us strive to bring our hearts and minds into unison by a common word of counsel and encouragement. Such is the aim of this letter, prepared especially for your information, in which you will see some of the reasons which have influenced the Executive in their recent action.

Learning a few weeks since that some of our fellow laborers from different sections of our wide land would be in or near the city about the same time, it was thought desirable to secure a conference of such brethren at the Tract-house. Accordingly, on the 18th, 19th and 20th of August, representatives from the New-York, Boston, Rochester, Philadelphia, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago fields, from half a dozen different denominations, held a most delightful meeting for consultation and devotion, the results of which we present, brethren, for your encouragement in your arduous work. If we shall succeed in conveying at all an adequate idea of the harmony and Christian affection which characterized our meeting, we are sure it will cheer your hearts.

The *first* theme discussed, and for some five hours, was Colportage—*its true idea, and the means of increasing its efficiency.*

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A *second* theme—the usefulness of the *American Messenger*, the *Child's Paper*, and the *Botschafter*—occupied for a time the attention of the Conference, during which many facts of deep interest and encouragement were mentioned by the brethren, showing their power for good wherever circulated. Of these organs, above 500,000 are printed, and, when we remember that probably two millions of immortal minds are brought under their influence monthly, all over this land and in every quarter of the globe, language fails to express the reach of their results.

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A *third* theme now claimed the attention of the brethren convened, namely—the appropriate sphere of the Society as defined and limited by the Constitution.

This topic was examined fully and freely, each brother expressing his views at length, and without restraint; and, though coming from all sections of our country, and, of course, somewhat under local influences, to our surprise and joy, the conclusion reached by every mind was precisely the same. Nor yet should this appear strange, when we note the fact that the governing article of the Constitution is so explicit and unambiguous as to be capable of but one construction.

With that article before the eye, "the diffusion of the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners" is seen to be *the object*, the aim, the design, the purpose, before the Society. To make known "Christ crucified," and by the power of this mighty truth "to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality," is the sum of our duty, and everything outside or beyond this one simple *object*, this one definite *aim*, is unauthorized by the Constitution. The American Tract Society is *not a church, banded together to contend for the whole truth which its members might think important and its creed demand*, nor a combination of churches to promulgate what as churches they might agree in holding in common. Nor is it a society banded together to publish upon any and every subject, nor nor even upon every subject in which its individual members may agree; but it is a combination of good men for a specified object, and that object unmistakably defined and strictly limited. "To diffuse a knowledge of Christ," we repeat, is that object. It cannot therefore be made an organ of any system of religious or moral reform, nor do aught else than "diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality."

But further, not only is the *object* of the Society thus restricted; with equal explicitness and emphasis does the Constitution define the *manner* in which it shall aim to accomplish that object.

The Society is forbidden by the organic law to publish any tract which is not "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians." "The approbation," not of churches, of sections, of parties, but of "Christians," of "evangelical Christians," of "all evangelical Christians," is an essential condition in its issues.

And this limitation is vital, inasmuch as the very existence of the Society depends upon the agreement of Christians in the character of its publications. Unlike a church organization, which is bound together by an extended creed, forms of worship, frequent meetings, power of discipline, educational feeling, and denominational and ancestral attachments, and can therefore maintain its integrity in the midst of great diversity of opinion among its membership, the American Tract Society, without any of these bonds, continues to exist only by unanimity of thought and feeling among its friends.

Discussion and even sharp contention may work out good results in a compact and strong church organization; but they work out disaster and death to a voluntary society of good men who are united to accomplish a definite object in a specified way, and who, in the very instrument which gives them existence as a society, are bound to hold in abeyance their diversities of opinion. To throw itself into the discussion of questions yet unsettled among evangelical Christians, is to disregard, contemn and trample under foot the law which gives it being. It were fratricide and suicide in one act. Harmony—harmony in judgment, harmony in feeling, harmony in action, is the prerequisite to membership, the informing spirit of union, the controlling spirit of progress, nay, the very life-blood of existence to the Society. Hence the importance of these words in the Constitution, "the approbation of all evangelical Christians," and hence the necessity of securing that approbation. *To preach Christ in such manner as to secure the approval of all good men, is the object and aim of the Society, as defined in the letter and spirit of the Constitution.*

Another point considered in the Conference was this: *Has the Executive, in the past history of the Society, understood the Constitution as thus definite in its object, and thus limited in the manner of pursuing that object?*

A brief examination convinced all that, from the beginning, the Executive had ever acted on this construction of the Constitution.

Of the large amount of religious literature issued by the American Tract Society, in thirty-two years, perhaps ninety-nine hundredths is directly in accordance with the great object—"to diffuse a knowledge of Christ crucified." But a fraction of its publications have been upon subjects which may be called collateral.

The Secretary in the publishing department, who, in counsel with others, drew the Constitution, and who has edited every publication ever issued by the Society, assured the meeting that the Executive had never issued book or tract except such as they expected would receive the approval of the great mass of evangelical Christians, and that such approval had been given for long terms of years, almost without exception; not that all treatises written on any subject would be thus acceptable, but what the Committee had selected and issued had proved to be so. Should the Committee err in judgment, and publish some treatise which Evangelical Christians could not sanction, the spirit of the Constitution would compel them to suppress the issue.

This testimony, in connection with the character of the publications themselves, proves irrefutably the strict construction the Executive has ever given to the organic law.

With this exposition of the Constitution, sustained by the history of the Society from its origin, we are prepared, as was the Conference, to examine another question: *Should the Executive depart from its unvaried principle and practice, for the purpose of now giving a more distinct utterance on Slavery?*

1. This is a serious question, and should have a careful consideration. A line of policy which for a third of a century has met the approval of almost all good men, and secured the evident favor of a merciful and gracious God, resulting in the conversion of many souls and the large extension of the kingdom of Christ, should not be inconsiderately broken up for an untried and, to say the least, a doubtful alternative. Discussions upon that subject are not promotive of harmony among even the best men in our day, nor is it a hopeful theme upon which to dwell where the salvation of the soul is the one object before the mind.

2. Does it not appear unreasonable to require this Society, restricted as it is, to attempt to give instructions upon a subject which the most faithful and pious minister from one section of our country, would not deem it wise to attempt in a pulpit of another section of our country? Our friends should know and admit the truth that no publication of this Society, distinctly upon that subject, could find entrance to the South. No colporteur there could safely sell or give away such a treatise, in the present state of feeling on the subject. In this we simply state an incontrovertible fact.

3. It would seem a sad necessity for a society whose sole object is "to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality," to be compelled to spend its strength upon a theme, however important, confessedly collateral to the great object, while there are so many other channels for that discussion, and societies existing for that express purpose.

4. A departure from our line of action hitherto, not only does not promise good, but surely involves far-reaching evil.

The issue of a single book upon that subject now, would instantly array one half our friends against the other half; drive out of the whole South our nearly three hundred colporteurs, superintendents, and agents; exclude our laborers and volumes from the seven or eight millions in the South who are neither slaveholders nor responsible for the system; and effectually close up the ten thousand channels through which our other issues are now flowing freighted with blessings to millions there.

This is not the working of fancy, excited by fear. We are not afraid to do right right; but our fear is to do a vast and irreparable wrong to the basis of our union as a society, and to souls perishing for the bread of life; and we know this result is certain, if we yield to the demands now so persistently urged.

Does some one, excited by his conception of the wrongs of Slavery, and indignant at those who tolerate it, say, "Well, if the South is so sensitive and so unreasonable, let it go, let it go?" We think not so, brother. Our blessed Saviour spoke not so to our lost race when it was rushing madly away from him, "Let it go." The Holy Spirit said not so to our sinful souls during the long years of our effort to escape his saving influences. No, blessed forever be His name, he still followed us with winning calls, and at length sweetly subdued us by his long-suffering love. Should we not humbly imitate this divine example in our efforts to save others? So it seems to us. And we are afraid to adopt any other course. Is not the fear of doing wrong, the fear of the Lord and the beginning of wisdom?

But if the preceding reasons against a revolution in the practice of the Society were insufficient, or even without weight altogether, there is another argument absolutely unanswerable.

5. *The approbation of Christians over our country cannot be secured* to any publication upon that subject at the present.

Christians, evangelical Christians, the best Christians of the land, are at this moment in total disagreement upon almost every phase of the subject. Witness the argumentations in books, newspapers, pulpits and the forum, in the city and in the country, in the steamboat and rail-car, in the street and in the house, everywhere, and by all classes. Witness the nature and results of these discussions, in angry feelings, unhappy alienations, and broken friendships—in dissevered families and dismembered churches. We do not cite these things to defend them. Nay, it is a disgrace to the intelligence and piety of the age that Christian men cannot discuss every subject affecting the cause of Christ, calmly, dispassionately, affectionately. We do not cite them to show that Slavery should not be discussed in fitting time and place, but simply to show—and this they do indubitably—that this Society should not plunge into the discussion.

The whole argument can be stated in a few words. The approval of evangelical Christians is an essential condition of all our issues; this approval cannot now be secured to any specific issue upon that subject; hence the Society cannot publish specifically upon the subject of Slavery at the present.

We add this remark: this conclusion, based as it is upon the present state of opinion and feeling in the church, is valid while that state continues. The day may come when evangelical Christians will agree substantially in their views on Slavery, as they now do on other great questions once held in dispute, and when publications on this subject can be issued in conformity with the Constitution and with the hope of doing good.

One question alone—but this is a vital one—remains: *Did not the Society at the last anniversary, with the Constitution and these facts before them, yet positively direct the Executive to go forward and publish on the subject of Slavery, regardless of consequences?*

The brethren answered, We do not so understand the action, taken as a whole and construed consistently with itself. It contains no positive and peremptory order to publish, regardless of consequences. We ask you to consider the following suggestions with the resolutions before you.

The first four attempt to draw the line of discrimination between what the Society may and may not publish on the subject of Slavery; the fourth expresses the opinion that, while its "political aspects" must be utterly avoided, certain "moral duties" and "moral evils and vices" growing out of it, can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit. This is expressed as an opinion, not as an order. And then, lest this judgment of the Society should lead the Committee to adopt a course which might limit the range of the Society's usefulness and destroy its unity, by cutting off from the field of its operations a part of our land, the ninth resolution is added in the nature of *a guard or limitation.* "With great confidence in the wisdom of the Executive," the Society anticipates "that their action in carrying out the principles contained in the previous resolutions, will be such as will tend to promote" its "widest and best usefulness throughout our whole country." That is, in brief, there is a certain thing which the Society think can and ought to be done, and it wishes the Committee to do it, unless the doing it would work great injury.

This is what the action, *taken as a whole*, seems to us to mean; this is what the Constitution demands, and what the Executive in good faith have striven to accomplish. Can any one believe that the Society meant to direct, or even advise the Executive to go forward and publish on the subject of Slavery, in disregard of providential indications, and at every risk, even though it should destroy the basis of its own being? Surely no one.

But if any mind doubts whether this is a fair construction of the Society's action, and claims that in view of all the facts, the Society did direct the Executive to go forward and publish specifically upon certain aspects of Slavery, let us grant it to such a mind, and admit that the Society gave specific instructions in *the then existing state of things*. This granted, we aver that a new state of things has arisen since the action of the Society, which renders it impossible to publish without a direct and palpable violation of our Constitution.

That disagreement of views upon this subject has existed all along among evangelical Christians there can be no doubt; but since May last, this disagreement among the friends of this Society has been amazingly developed. For the first time since the organization of the Society, has there come up from one half our land a unanimous and earnest remonstrance, from large and influential ecclesiastical bodies; from the religious press of every denomination; from agents, superintendents and colporteurs, and from numerous highly intelligent Christian gentlemen of every name, protesting that any publication, in the present state of opinion and feeling, would be regarded as a violation of our organic law, and actually and speedily disruptive of the union and harmony of the Society. Nor is this idle clamor. We have already lost some of our valued and long-tried laborers, and others insist, against our earnest entreaties, that they must retire from the work, as their way is hedged up and their usefulness destroyed by the suspicions already aroused.

We are not called upon to justify this state of things, but simply to state the facts for the consideration of all society-loving and soul-loving men.

In these circumstances, as developed since the anniversary, which neither the Society, nor the Executive could have foreseen, however much members of either might have feared it, the Committee is placed in a new position, "fairly belonging to the new class of cases in which, owing to new complications or unforeseen circumstances, an agent may deviate from, or entirely suspend upon the instruction of his principal. There is a certain discretion of this kind that is legitimately, and we may say, necessarily reserved in almost every species of delegated trust. It is now certain that a different feeling exists upon this subject, than was supposed by the Society when it framed its resolutions in May last." And it is absolutely certain that in carrying them out, on the strict construction above admitted, the approbation of evangelical Christians cannot be secured. Shall the Executive then go forward, and by so doing rend the Society into fragments, cut off from our efforts one half of our sad destitutions, and drive the plow-share of division through our Constitution and across our wide land? or shall they, in accordance with the letter and spirit of that Constitution, and in accordance with their past history, press on in one great mission of preaching "Christ crucified?" Surely the latter is the path of duty.

Before leaving this topic, it is important to note that the Executive *have*, for thirty-two years, *been doing* incidentally and substantially, though not in form, what the action of the Society seems to require.

"Moral duties" and "moral evils and vices," whether they arise from Slavery or other institutions good or bad, have been discussed in scores of publications and in thousands of copies for years past, and in the way thought to be most efficient for good. The "moral duties" of justice, humanity, chastity, reverence, veracity, temperance, and all others enjoined in the word of God, are continually enforced in our publications. The "moral evils and vices" of injustice, cruelty. licentiousness, profanity, lying, intemperance, and all others condemned in the word of God, are condemned in our publications, either in distinct treatises or by incidental remarks. How fully this is done, in the very order approved of God, finds an illustration in the "Family Bible," with notes edited and issued by the Society, and in many other works. There is great injustice, therefore, in the charge that the Executive suppress vital truth from fear. They have no fear in the discharge of duty; but, according to the Constitution under which they act, they publish the truth and the whole truth contemplated by the terms of that instrument which gives them being. The love of souls, the love of Christ, forbids any other course.

Such, brethren, was the conclusion reached by the Conference unanimously, after a discussion of some ten or twelve hours, and such we confidently believe will be the conclusion yet reached by all true and earnest friends of the Society. To them we leave the question, while we press forward in our heaven-blessed work.

WM. A. HALLOCK,
O. EASTMAN, } Secretaries.
J. M. STEVENSON,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1857.

Lord Brougham's Lecture—Good Advice to Working Men.

Lord BROUGHAM delivered an address recently at the meeting of the Mechanics' Association at Manchester, from which we make the following interesting and instructive extract:

"I am about to address a few words partly to the working men themselves—those classes from which come the pupils who have been rewarded this evening, and partly to the employers of those classes and the patrons and supporters of these institutions. First, with respect to the institutions themselves. It is a good and safe rule that they should not attempt too much. In many places attempting lectures has been a failure. I was not aware until I came here yesterday, and particularly till I heard the report which Mr. MORRIS has read this evening, to how great an extent lectures had in this part of the kingdom been of late a failure. But that which is no failure, which requires very much less funds to support it, less trouble and entreaty among the working classes to get them to attend, is the furnishing of good, useful, and interesting books for them to read. The plan of the itinerating libraries, has been so successful that in whatever town or village the itinerant library sojourns for three or four weeks in the course of its progress, there is no other book in demand in that place, so much homage is paid to the judicious selection of the works which load those boxes of the itinerating library. (Hear, hear.) It is remotely connected with that remark, that I should make another observation, by way of advice to all the one hundred institutions connected in the Counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. I would strongly inculcate the absolute necessity of the most careful attention to regular proceedings in point of finance, so as never to have any confusion in the accounts—never any inaccuracy, either in the keeping of them, or the applying of the funds, or in the raising of the funds, and at once to stop, as it is their duty, as well as their interest, when they find that any fund is deficient, and not to go on with the expense one month or one day beyond the time they can afford it. [Hear, hear.] I have known so much mischief to arise from the neglect of this rule, which 's not only the rule of policy, but of that which is the best policy, the rule of honesty itself—[hear, hear]—and I am alluding to no institution whatever in Lancashire, Cheshire, or Yorkshire, or the four northern counties, but further to the southward there have been the greatest possible mischiefs arising from the neglect of this rule, and from not remembering, not only generally and vaguely that which all men are very apt to admit, that 'honesty is the best policy,' but that the rule ought to be, 'Owe no man anything;' and that as soon as you find you cannot go on without defrauding your Creditor of His due, for that is the real meaning of it, it is our duty to stop and wind up, and say, 'We find we have no funds for going further.' Through the neglect of this plain and obvious rule institutions are about to be given up not only to the great injury of those who might, had they still been carried on judiciously, fairly, and regularly, have continued to profit by them, but to the great disrepute of the whole system, which the enemies, if any such still there are, of popular instruction, are quite sure to lay hold of and turn against us [hear, hear]. This last rule which I have urged is applicable to the working classes themselves, but there are also one or two other remarks which I would fain address to them. There are two courses of conduct of which I won't say that I should rigorously and without any possibility of exception require one to be the rule, but as to which somewhere about a middle course might be taken. We have often heard of two classes of men—one making a pleasure of business and the other, proceeding on a perfectly opposite principle, making a business of pleasure. And those classes adopt two different forms of a very old proverb which sets forth that 'home is home, be it never so homely,' One class adopts that form, but the other is rather disposed to say 'home is homely, be it never so home,' (laughter) and accordingly we see not a few instances in the upper as well as the working classes of persons anxious as often as they can to leave their home, either for innocent amusements, or for the tavern, or the alehouse, or the gaming-house. I am very far from saying that I would rigorously interdict all moving from home, all going up and down upon different occasions in moderation, innocently, prudently; or from requiring that men should belong to that class of which there are but few members who make a pleasure of their business; on the contrary I think there is an old proverb which says, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' But our amusement should always be subordinate to business and even instruction itself—the slaking the thirst of knowledge should be made subordinate to the avocations of necessary work. The first duty of a man is to provide for his own independence by his own work, and not either to amuse himself or indulge in any gratification—not even in that more than innocent, most sacred gratification, of assuaging his thirst for knowledge—until he has done his day's work, and done that which it is his bounden duty as well as his highest interest to do, work with his own hands for the provision of himself and family (cheers.) And when I talk of working men—I am myself, and have been all my life, a working man—(great cheering)—and as long as I am blessed with health enough to continue, even at my advanced time of life, I shall continue to labor—(cheers)—and I shall never henceforth, any more than I have hitherto done, partake of any relaxation, not even in gratifying my thirst for knowledge, until I have earned the right to do it by having done my day's work. [Cheers.] There are other rules as to which I would allow no compromise, no middle course whatever, and they are the maxims which ought to preside over a man's whole employment of his time. The one is to do, one thing at a time only; the next is to never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day; and the third, always to finish one thing before you begin another. A very great and most celebrated man in Holland—DE WITT—was once asked how it happened that he got through so much business, and of such varied kind, for he was not only a great statesman, and a minister, but also a most eminent mathematician and a literary man; and his answer was, that it was by two rules which he always observed—to do one thing only at a time, and never to put off till to-morrow what he could do to-day. These were his golden rules. I knew a great statesman, now no more, of another country, who used to say, on the other hand, his principle was, 'Never to do to-day what you could put off till to-morrow,' [Laughter.] And when I cried out against this as a most heterodox political doctrine he gave me half a dozen instances in which much advantage had occurred from his continual procrastination of measures that were pressed upon him. These were certainly the exceptions to the rule. I admit that he urged his perverse maxim rather by way of pleasantry than anything else, and I think it was no recommendation of it that he could produce so few instances in its favor. [Hear, hear.] Having detained you so long, I will not now say much on the great advantages of regular habits and of strict attention not merely to what is commonly called honesty, which of course no man doubts it is his bounden duty as well as his highest interest to adhere to, but to guarding against those irregularities which degenerate into dishonesty, though when first admitted they seem to have no appearance at all analogous to it. Let me only add one word on the absolute necessity that, as at Carlisle, and in other parts of the northern counties, the rule should be for all institutions to be self-supporting, as otherwise they could not beyond a very short time be continued at all. [Hear, hear.] I hope you will excuse me for having detained you so long, and perhaps so superfluously on the present occasion, but I could not do otherwise, when I had the happiness of finding myself once more before you, than give vent to those feelings which I have of gratification at what has occurred here this night, and the sight of these intellectual young men carrying off the prizes, and also of making a small return, the only return I could make to you for your kind attention, by giving utterance to one or two maxims which are always admitted in general terms, but which in practice are very much too often neglected. [Loud cheers.]"

Railway Management in England—Meeting of Shareholders—Stormy Times.

From the London Spectator.

The Great Northern Railway meeting, on Saturday, was as stormy as any railway gathering ever reported; abuse, nicknames and insults were freely bandied about; the meeting treated the Chairman with contempt, and he returned the compliment with interest. The whole display was disgraceful. The meeting was originally called with the view of declaring a dividend for the last six months to *all* classes of shareholders. As was stated last week, the Preference shareholders applied to Vice-Chancelor WOOD to restrain any payment of ordinary dividends till their arrears had been satisfied, and he granted an injunction; the Directors resist this judgment, and propose to apply to the Court of Appeal for its reversion. Accordingly, they issued a supplementary report, dated the 27th August, stating that the decision of Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD is contrary to the intention of the Committees of both Houses of Parliament, and that the Attorney-General has advised them not to pay any dividend at all, but to appeal; therefore, the Directors advised that the meeting should be adjourned. The Preference shareholders published a rejoinder to this report; they pointed out that the Directors had not at once given notice of appeal; and they urged proprietors to stand by the Vice-Chancellor's decision.

The Preference shareholders mustered strongly at the meeting. The first skirmish occurred when the Chairman, Mr. EDMUND DENISON, M.P., affixed the seal to the register of shareholders—what right had he to do this? He answered, it was simply a ministerial act. Did he know that the register was correct? "No, I did not," he answered—"And don't care!" interjected a proprietor. The Chairman refused to answer further questions about the register. Mr. SAINSBURY energetically declared that all confidence in the Directors was at an end; and after much uproar, the Chairman made a speech on the state of the railway and the claims of the Preference shareholders. He was constantly interrupted by insulting and derisive expressions. He concluded by a motion that the meeting should be adjourned till ten days after a decision shall have been obtained from the Court of Appeal. Mr. PECK seconded the motion, Mr. HUGHES said the Chairman could set the meeting at defiance—he had proxies to overthrow their votes: but Mr. DENISON would soon find that he must vacate his situation. If the Auditors had any sense of decency, they would resign. Mr. MALINS, as an ordinary shareholder, suggested that the Company should bow to the Vice-Chancellor's decision—litigation might go on for two years if they did not. More Preference shareholders addressed the meeting, with much excitement. Mr. KNIGHT dubbed Mr. DENISON, Q. C., the Chairman's son, "The Young May Moon." Mr. DENISON, Junior, retaliated by saying that Mr. KNIGHT "squirted out his venomous observations." One person called upon the Chairman to put down his son. "It would take a better man than you to put him down!" was the retort of the Chairman. Mr. DENISON contended that the Directors had a right to use the proxies intrusted to them; other shareholders having exclaimed against the impropriety, as circumstances had entirely changed since the proxies had been sent. The Chairman made a speech in reply, in which he bestowed some "advice" on his riotous constituents.

"I have no interest but one, and that is to support the value of your property; but, depend upon it, if you continue to indulge in observations of this personal character, you will very soon cease to get any man of independent position to be your ill-paid Chairman. [Ironical cheers.] I care nothing for the honor of being your Chairman. I have done more for you, aye, ten times more, than you can ever do for me; and I say too, in the face of the public, that I have done for the public fifty times more than it can do for me; because, with your assistance, I have given the public the best railway in the kingdom. The public have got the benefit of the railway; and if you who have subscribed the money to make it will only be quiet, but not otherwise, you will get most amply repaid for your investment; but if you are blockheads enough to go on in this insane manner, you will ruin your property and become the laughingstock of the whole kingdom. I move that this meeting do now adjourn."

Having thus given the shareholders some precepts about behaving properly, the Chairman followed them up by a practical example. He was asked what he would have done if the decision of the Vice-Chancellor had been in his favor, and he replied: "I am not such a damned fool as to answer a question put upon a supposititious case." This answer was met with shouts of indignation; one gentleman exclaiming, that "As a religious man and a magistrate" Mr. DENISON "ought to be ashamed to use such an expression." "But he is not a religious man," shouted another. Mr. DENISON denied that he had used the oath. [The reports in different newspapers are against him.] On a show of hands, the Chairman's motion was rejected; but a poll was demanded. The report of the Committee of Investigation was then handed in. The Chairman moved that its consideration should be postponed till the adjourned meeting. Lost on a show of hands, but a poll demanded. The poll showed that both motions were carried by very large majorities. Of the *voters* present the majority in each case was against the Directors, but the *votes* of those present were more numerous on the side of the Board, and there was an overwhelming majority of proxies used for the occasion.

A Calamity—Explosion and Loss of Life.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOPE, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

A fearful explosion took place at the Blast Furnace of the Scranton Company, in Oxford, Warren County, on Friday night, Sept. 24, which resulted in the death of five persons, and severely injured several more.

It seems the large stack, used to melt the iron ore, having been in operation some length of time, had become out of order—that is, did not work well—and required extra power of air and steam to diffuse the amount of matter it contained. The workmen had been fearful of an explosion for several days, but still continued to work on, thinking it probably would get to working better in a few days. On Friday afternoon it was working very badly, and at about 9 o'clock at night, as they were preparing to draw off, a young man, a clerk in the store of the Company, took a bar of iron and commenced to poke it in the mouth of the furnace. He had hardly done so, when it exploded, with terrific violence, throwing the red-hot cinders and iron in every direction, killing three men instantly, and badly injuring two others, one of whom was the young clerk and who has since died, and the other is not expected to live. Mr. CHARLES SCRANTON was badly burned, having one side of his clothing completely blown off of him.

One poor fellow took in but one breath of the hot air, and starting for the door, dropped down dead. Several others were burned, but not seriously.

The building in which the furnace was situated was consumed; but as it was old, was of little value. It is supposed that a mass of matter had become congealed at the mouth of the furnace, and it being old, and an extra blast put upon it, it caused the explosion. Three of the unfortunate men were buried on Sunday, and one yesterday. It was a sad affair, and has cast a gloom over the whole community. L.

Mr. Hess, City Marshal of Utica, was stabbed on Tuesday night by an old man named Hall, 65 years of age, whom he was attempting to arrest.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting in St. John's Church.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

At 9 o'clock the Convention met for business, which was preceded by morning prayer, Rev. W. L. JOHNSON, D. D., and Rev. THEODORE S. RUMNEY, conducted the service.

The Provisional Bishop then took the Chair, and the minutes of the proceedings of the previous day were read and approved.

The Chairman inquired if there were any certificates of Lay Delegates, as yet not presented. None were offered.

The Secretary then called the names of the clergy who were not present on the first day. Out of fifty names, eight responded as present. The names of the absent Lay Delegates were similarly called. Among the 27, out of 283, who answered to their names was "WASHINGTON IRVING, Tarrytown." Other well known citizens were present as delegates, as on the preceding day.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

At 10¾ Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop, POTTER, D. D., L.L. D., commenced the delivery of his third annual address. After a few appropriate prefatory remarks, he proceeded to enumerate his official acts during the year, as follows:

Number of persons confirmed on 164 occasions, 2,216; number of visitations 172; number of sermons preached, 158; candidates ordained as deacons, 13; churches consecrated, 4, (besides which there are five or six almost ready for consecration;) corner-stones laid, 3; clergymen who have resigned their parishes, 20; appointed to cures, 22; letters dimissory, 19; and 18 clergymen received into the diocese upon letters admissory.

The Bishop spoke of the miserably degraded poor, and of their children; how these were to be sought out, and in what manner they were to be treated so as to awaken new desires, growing in the moral likeness of the love that it is taught to feel has been extended by Christian sympathy to itself as an outcast. A cold, secular, professional instructor can only insist upon discipline in school and impart secular knowledge. "To the poor the Gospel is preached," and especially in all our educational attempts let us not neglect or undervalue the importance of early religious teaching. Such schools benefit not only their direct objects, but in giving noble-hearted Christian women and men in every parish something to do, they might become a wide blessing to all classes, if only in superseding the frivolities which pervade the higher and fashionable classes. The Bishop very warmly indorsed the value of schools, the active element of which was Christianity.

In allusion to the financial distress and ruin on all sides, the Bishop said that much of our present calamity was attributable to foreign causes, but not exclusively so. He alluded in strong terms to the increasing greed of gain, to the spirit of discontent, to the love of unnatural excitement, to the lack of taste for the serener enjoyments of life. Then, on the other hand, as very direct causes, might be enumerated the prevalent spirit of boundless waste and extravagance, a profusion that is reckless, the vulgar ambition for display, and, above all, the wide-spread and unmeasured expenditure of women. He would not hesitate to say that the superfluous finery of the women, if available at its cost, would pay the whole of our present indebtedness. If woman would forget her simplicity, what could be expected as the result other than that her family would be placed in peril.

The Bishop then passed on to other matters of detail, diocesan missions, church extension, and similar matters. The German population had become an important element for good or for evil in this City. Missionaries among them was suggested. Two losses by death among the ministry were noted. He noted with deep regret the loss among the laity of HON. THOS. J. OAKLEY, Chief Justice of the State, and also of MR. CORNELIUS OAKLEY. Next he alluded to the appointment of Rev. CHAS. D. MORRIS, of Oriel College, Oxford, to the Rectorship of Trinity School, as meeting with his entire commendation.

The Theological Seminary was not forgotten. Its history was sketched. He condemned the admission in the General Convention of the principle of an unlimited proxy. He hoped the proposed amendments would be withdrawn; respect for the lay delegates was necessary, yet he could not concur in approving their action. The power of the General Convention was absolute; how far it was a guide as safe as absolute was a serious question. Matters purely administrative, the extension of its ordinary agencies, are its more special province. It was too much the custom to convert the pastoral into the executive office. In this diocese there was no fear of liturgical eccentricities. Some of the efforts made to render the service more impressive may be prompted by good nature and produce good. But the change that is required is not in the services of the church, but in *ourselves*. The "fruits of the spirit" must be more strongly seen in our hearts and lives. We must be seen, not disputing in support of the excellence of our church, but in dealing affectionately with misery and with sin. If we would lay hold on the hearts of men we must have life and grace in ourselves.

The address occupied an hour and a quarter, and was heard with the most respectful attention.

The Secretary then read from report of the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches, a statement as to the Trinity Church, Mount Vernon. Leftspeaking.

The Committee on Diocesan Missions made their report. It was stated that there were more men than means. A half century has indeed effected a striking change in the condition of the Church. Some of the working clergy could recollect that, with the Bishop, we had not within their memory twenty ministers in the whole State, and only three organized parishes above the Highlands. Omitting the Western Diocese, we had now above the Highlands more than one hundred parishes.

Unfortunately, almost any object of Christian benevolence is allowed to take precedence of the fund for diocesan missions. The report went on to state that the failure of the stipends of the missionaries had caused great anxiety, and in the very heart of the diocese were 70,000 in towns where not a single clergyman is stationed. We commenced the century with one clergyman to 25,000 people. We have now one to about every 6,000.

It was necessary to raise $2,400 to pay the stipends due to the diocesan missionaries, due on the 1st of October. There was a balance in the treasury of $1,145 67; the total receipts in 1856 had been $8,411; in 1857, $9,760 48, and the disbursements for the current year had been $9,152 90. Last year there were 37 missionaries in the diocese; at the present time there are 61.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

A ballot being taken for the Missionary Committee. The following gentlemen were elected: Rev. William Creighton, D.D., Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., Rev. William Watson, Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, A. M., Rev. Robert W. Harris, D.D., Charles N. S. Rowland, Esq., Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Washington Irving, Esq.

CHANGES IN A PROPOSED ARTICLE.

Dr. HAIGHT rose to propose an amendment of the third article of the constitution of the diocese. It was submitted by the Committee appointed at the last Convention.

The following is the wording of the *present* article:

The Convention shall be composed of the officiating ministers, being regularly admitted and settled in some church within this diocese which is in union with this Convention, and of lay members, consisting of not exceeding three delegates from each church, to be chosen by the vestry or congregation: and clergymen employed as missionaries under the direction of this Convention; and clergymen engaged as professors or instructors of youth in any college, academy, or general seminary of learning, duly incorporated, may be members of the Convention.

The following is the proposed article:

The Convention shall be composed of the officiating ministers, being regularly admitted and settled in some church within this Diocese which is in union with this Convention; of clergymen employed as Missionaries under the direction of this Convention; *of clergymen regularly engaged in ministerial or educational duty, with the sanction of the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese, and who have been canonically resident therein, and engaged as aforesaid for the space of one year; of Clergymen, who through age or bodily infirmity, have become incapable of ministerial duty, and who, at the time of their becoming disabled, were entitled to seats in the Convention;* and of Lay members consisting of not exceeding three delegates from each church, *which is in union with the Convention*, to be chosen by the vestry or congregation.

But no Deacon who cannot, under the Canons, be setled over a parish or congregation, shall be a member of the Convention.

Dr. HAIGHT rose to support the report of the Committee on the new proposition. There were but two verbal differences from the article of 1796. The first, changing the word "state" to "diocese," and the other, changing the required number of lay delegates. He dwelt with great earnestness on the importance likely to attach to the limited number of members as one of their qualifications, in the event of an exciting question coming up; such, for instance, as the election of a Bishop, which might possibly come up. As to Deacons, some of them supported themselves in secular occupations; they were restricted in their church functions, and with the belief that the Convention should be one purely ecclesiastical, the Committee had suggested the enactment of that clause.

Rev. Mr. LEONARD thought the difference between the proposed amendment, and the one he had suggested at a previous Convention, was not one merely of detail. He liked the report of the Committee; but it did not go far enough. As a mere measure of expediency, he should oppose the adoption of the report, and proposed the following amendment:

Resolved—That Article 3 be amended, by striking out all after the words "composed of," in the first line, and inserting the following:

"All clergymen in good standing who shall be canonically resident in this diocese at the meeting of the Convention, except Deacons ordained without full literary and theological qualifications, under the provisions of Canon 5, at the General Convention of 1853: And, of lay members, consisting of not exceeding three Delegates from every parish in union with this Convention, to be chosen by the vestry or organization.

After remarks from Dr. ISAAC PECK, Rev. Mr. HOPKINS, and Rev. Mr. BUEL,

Dr. HAWKS, one of the Committee, called for the reading of the resolution of the last Convention, directing this reference and report.

It was read. He said the Committee were told that they were not at liberty to discuss the general principle; they were directed to the discharge of a distinct duty. No precedent could be found in ancient times that *every* clergyman sat in those ancient councils. There were general and provincial diocesan councils. Special care had been taken in modern ages to introduce the laity, and the result was the formation of a Constitution. Why is it that very properly every clergyman does not sit in the General Convention?

The principle of representation is embodied in the custom, as to a selection and as to what classes of the clergy shall sit. Exclusion is not expulsion. Even if temporarily deprived of a parish, that does not necessarily compel a sensible minister to construe this exclusion from the Convention as expulsion. The Committee had opened a door at the wish and under the direction of the Convention as widely as they could upon the general principle it was no part of their duty to report. A man accidentally deprived of his parish is not degraded, it does not affect his character; nor is he degraded if because of that predicament he is exempted from duty at the Convention.

Dr. TYNG thought there was a fundamental question that ought to be taken up before either the resolution or the amendment. In 1856 the only question could be the adoption or rejection of the proposition of 1855. Something entirely opposite had been taken up, and if so, the subject in its previous form had been negatived. As a piece of unfinished business it could not now be called up for adjudication. If anything were before the Convention, it must be an amendment upon something already settled and refused. Was it well to allow of the possibility of rejected materials being dragged from year to year before the Convention? If so, our forefathers were unwise in not guarding our Constitution from its possibility. Had we any right to entertain the proposition or to examine its merits? The action of the former Convention had given the whole subject its quietus. The appointment of a Committee to consider of a new principle, if that ground be taken, entirely shuts out and invalidates any reference to former action.

Dr. VINTON said that reference to a Committee was not definite action upon any subject.

The Convention then took a recess until the evening.

Letter from Hon. D. Wilmot on the Financial Troubles.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

DAVID S. BROWN—*Dear Sir:* I am deeply pained by the news that reaches me from your city. This sudden financial revulsion threatens to carry down hundreds of your worthy and enterprising merchants and business men, bringing distress to their homes of comfort and affluence; and what by many is felt as a greater calamity, commercial dishonor and loss of credit. Its most disastrous and painful effects, however, will fall upon the thousands of honest and industrious working men, unexpectedly thrown out of employment and deprived of the means of support for their families.

It is truly a calamity calculated to excite the sympathy of the most selfish and insensible. I do not profess to be able to fathom all the causes, proximate and remote, of a disaster such as is now upon us. Doubtless excessive importations, overtrading, extravagant habits of living, and fluctuations in the currency have had much to do with it.

You will recollect that, on our visit to Gloucester Mills, we had some conversation upon the subject of the tariff policy of the country in connection with its influence upon American enterprise and labor. The events of the last few days have given to that subject an interest it did not then seem to possess. That the tariff policy of the Government has much to do with the revulsions that periodically convulse the country, is doubtless true, intimately connected as that policy must always be with our financial and industrial interests. The very considerable reduction made in the tariff at the last session of Congress, must have had a disastrous influence in bringing upon us the present state of things, as it greatly stimulated importations, causing heavier drafts upon the country for its precious metals.

It is a great misfortune that our tariff policy cannot be wholly removed from the party conflicts of the country and placed upon a *permanent* and reasonable basis. Aside from partisan prejudice, there is not, I imagine, a very wide difference of opinion upon this subject among intelligent and reflecting men.

The policy of imposing *prohibitory* duties, of actually destroying the revenue upon a large share of the articles of commerce, for the purpose of protection, would hardly find an advocate at this day. Fair incidental protection, without a gross violation of the revenue principle, is all that is asked or required for our manufacturing interests, and this should be cheerfully and promptly extended. No one contemplates the policy of free trade and a resort to direct taxation as a means of raising revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government—certain it is that I never contemplated such a policy. I have always looked to our policy as settled in this respect—that the ordinary revenue is to be provided by duties upon foreign importations, and I have ever favored the policy of such discriminations as would afford adequate and ample protection to American interests and American labor.

We have an immense revenue to raise. Already the expenditures of our Government reach the enormous sum of about $60,000,000, and it is rapidly increasing under the profligate and demoralizing expenditures of Democratic Administrations. In raising this vast sum there is ample room, by judicious and proper discriminations, to afford to our great industrial interest ample protection, and to American labor a just and adequate reward. I have never intentionally violated this sound American policy, and would cheerfully unite, to-day, with the reasonable and judicious men of the country in placing our tariff policy on a basis that would secure to American enterprise and labor a fair and just measure of protection.

The great struggle in which we are now engaged, and in which my feelings are so deeply embarked, is a struggle to maintain the dignity and rights of Free labor against the degrading, competition of the labor of the Slave; and I am equally in favor of protecting our American labor against a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of the Old World.

I confidently trust that you will weather this storm, and that years of prosperity will attend you in the noble enterprise you have thus far successfully sustained.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant and friend,
D. WILMOT.

The Shooting Match at St. Louis between John Travis and Captain Paul.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

FIRST DAY.

The slopes of the beautiful natural amphitheatre of Carr-place were lined yesterday afternoon by an eager and expectant throng, who assembled to witness a great trial of skill in the use of the pistol, between Capt. PAUL, of our city, and Capt. TRAVIS, of the East. The shooting commenced about 3½ o'clock and continued for more than an hour, amidst an intense interest and enthusiasm on the part of the audience.

It was agreed upon in preliminary arrangements that each party should hold his pistol as he liked, and rest on his left arm if he pleased. The distance from the stand to the target was this day thirty feet; and each party was to deliver twenty shots, five continuously in alternation. The Judges were Messrs. ROBERT HUNT and CHARLES L. HUNT.

The following is the result of the match:

TRAVIS.	Inches.	PAUL.	Inches.
1	2 12-16	1	2
2	0 10-16	2	0 12-16
3	1	3	0 8-16
4	0 13-16	4	0 12-16
5	0 12-16	5	0 9-16
6	1 5-16	6	1 15-16
7	1 15-16	7	0 11-16
8	0 9-16	8	1 9-16
9	0 8-16	9	0 12-16
10	0 15-16	10	0 8-16
11	0 5-16	11	0 7-16
12	0 8-16	12	0 9-16
13	0 6-16	13	0 7-16
14	1 15-16	14	0 15-16
15	1 6-16	15	1
16	1 6-16	16	1 10-16
17	0 9-16	17	1 5-16
18	0 10-16	18	0 3-16
19	0 11-16	19	0 13-16
20	0 12-16	20	3 4-16

In the contest, Capt. TRAVIS beats by two inches two-sixteenths. Capt. PAUL with a heavier pistol, fired resting on his arm; Capt. TRAVIS with extended arm.

SECOND DAY.

The first match was the one proposed by Mr. TRAVIS, and as was generally expected, won by him; the second, which came off yesterday, was Captain PAUL's arrangement, and was won, as was also anticipated, by him.

The distance shot yesterday was 102 feet by PAUL and 90 feet by TRAVIS, the first shooting at a rest with his pistol on a desk and the latter off hand. The targets were china plates, about the size of an ordinary dessert plate, some six inches in diameter, and which, under the rule and contract between them, were to be struck and broken. They fired, as upon the first match, five shots each alternately.

PAUL on the first round broke three plates out of five.

TRAVIS' first round broke two out of five.

Second round—each broke four plates out of five.

Third round—each broke five plates.

Fourth round—Paul broke all five of the plates.

Mr. TRAVIS did not shoot the fourth round from the fact that he could not win, inasmuch as if he had broken the five plates he still would have been a loser by one plate.

There was considerable excitement at this time among the friends and adherents of the various parties, which at the time threatened a general row.

It is proper to state that the original wager for $1,000 between the parties on this match was withdrawn on account of a dispute as to the mode of shooting, Mr. TRAVIS objecting to Capt. PAUL's shooting with a rest, and the match may be said to have been shot independently. For our part we are free to confess that the whole matter is unsatisfactory, and so far as deciding between the claims and pretensions of the two gentlemen named, as the champion shots of the world, is most unsatisfactory. There are amateurs in this city who can do as well as the shooting done by either gentleman on each occasion.

The extensive premises of JONES & Co., omnibus proprietors in Toronto, have been set on fire by the mob which a few weeks ago attempted to destroy their carriages. The trouble is occasioned by the cartmen and cabmen of that city, whose business is interfered with by the new omnibus arrangements for carrying passengers to and from the cars. Some arrests of cabmen and others have been made.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Our Drug Bill.

The amount paid by the Governors of the Alms-house for medicines from January 1, 1857, to September 3, 1857, to one wholesale house with whom they deal is $6,043 26. This being two-thirds of the year—the annual expenditure at the same ratio would be $755 26 per months, or $9,061 86 per annum.

The above expenditure includes 161 pounds of *lint*, a surgical appliance, $185 15, and 15 pounds of sponge, $11; also an amount not noted, paid for material for poultices, and, lastly, *three pounds thirteen* ounces of lunar caustic at a cost of $73 25 or $9 15 monthly, or $106 80 annually. Lunar caustic is used by surgeons to repress the exuberant granulations upon ulcerated or healing surfaces; it is molded in little quill-like sticks, half an inch of which will answer this purpose in the hands of a busy surgeon for months of active practice. Occasionally, the proportion of a few grains to a pint of nitrate of silver is used as a lotion for inflamed eyes, and for other purposes. It is rarely given internally, and then only in very minute doses.

We must also include, as a purely external application, five pounds of extract of belladonna, used during the eight months, at a cost of $15 50, as an external application, in dilating the pupil in certain cases of disease of the eyes, and also as the ingredient of a plaister in some instances where it is believed to be more active than opium similarly employed.

With these exceptions, the above amount of $6,043 26 has been expended during eight months in purchase of drugs intended and used as internal remedies.

Without passing through the whole list, it may be instructive to notice the consumption of a few of the more prominent articles. There have been used ninety-five pounds of hydriodate of potass, at a cost of $432 14.

Concerning this drug, the *United States Dispensatory* remarks: "The dose of this medicine is from two to ten grains two or three times a day." It is mentioned in that standard work as useful "as an alterative in mercuria-syphilitic sore throat," or in that form of disease produced by the injudicious use or abuse of mercury, in "scrofulous inflammation," and occasionally in the form of an "ointment." The compiler remarks that "cases have been reported of dryness and irritation of the throat ending in severe spasmodic croup and death from dyspnœa, occasioned by the use of small doses of this preparation."

Ten grains being the *maximum* dose, we may easily ascertain how far ninety-five pounds will go in five-grain doses. A pound, apothecaries' weight, contains 5,760 grains. Ninety-five pounds are, therefore, the equivalent of 547,200 grains, or 109,440 doses of 5 grains each.

If 200 persons were taking each five grains, three times a day, for six months, without interruption, the consumption would amount to 180,000 grains. In other words, there would remain 357,200 grains unconsumed, or just two-thirds of it.

It is an important question whether so many as 200 persons could by possibility be found who, during six months, three times a day, without interruption, were sick, at the various hospitals, of diseases requiring such an employment of the hydriodate of potass.

We turn next to opium. Of this drug, 56 pounds have been employed during the eight months, at a cost of $367 78. The quantity being so accurately the same as that of the preparation of potass, the same illustration will apply. Only with this marked difference. Five grains of solid opium may be assumed as a poisonous dose; therefore 56 pounds of opium contain 64,512 poisonous doses. Taking a quarter of a grain as the ordinary dose, if two hundred persons were to take that quantity three times a day for six months, they would just consume one-twentieth the same weight as the recipients of the potass, that is, out of the 56 pounds of opium they would leave unconsumed the greater part of it. Thirty-six thousand grains would be used, or the equivalent of only six pounds and a quarter. Leaving 50 pounds to be employed in the formation of opiate liniments for external application.

But to the expenditure for crude opium we must add that for preparations of morphine, the active principle of opium. Twenty-four ounces and a quarter of morphine have been paid for at a cost of $97 16. The average dose of morphine as stated by the *Dispensatory* is thus given. One-sixth of a grain may be considered equivalent to a grain of opium. So that, following out the previous illustration, the above quantity of morphia would form efficient doses for 200 persons, three times a day, for a pretty considerable period. Twenty-four ounces (apothecaries weight) is the equivalent of two pounds, or 11,520 grains, forming 69,120 doses; divide this among 200 persons, and it will be found requisite that they should take it nearly half a year, three times a day, to consume the whole of it. The question is, whether 200 persons are regularly full dosed with morphine during the period requisite for the consumption of the above quantity, exclusively of the 200 persons who are supposed to be taking the crude opium.

We have omitted mention of three dozen of Munn's Elixir of Opium and similar narcotic preparations which have also been supplied in the interval.

The above recapitulation assumes, unless there be a waste of narcotics, (and taking into account the fact that a portion of these preparations is employed externally,) that at least 400 sick persons in the various hospitals are constantly, unremittingly, taking narcotics in full doses for six months in the year.

As to the consumption of preparations of bark. We find that 195 pounds of Peruvian bark in powder and quill—at a cost of $47 90 have been needed, and 96 ounces of Herring's quinine at a cost of $271 90, not omitting 39 ounces of sulphate of cinchonia at a cost of $41 40, and 2 ounces of the iodide of quinine $7 50. Taking the gross weight at 137 ounces and the cost of $320 80—the average dose of these drugs (of course excluding the 195 pounds of bark) may be taken as 3 grains. The *Dispensatory* says: "as a tonic a grain may be given three times a day. Or in intermittents from 1 to 4 grains may be given at once." Larger doses are useful in some cases, but we may assume 3 grains as a fair average dose. Now 137 ounces is the equivalent of 24,660 grains or 8,220 doses—which given out at the rate of three doses a day would last one person 2,740 days, or would be consumed at the rate of 12 grains per day by 200 persons in something more than 13 days. One hundred persons taking quinine at the same rate would of course require about 27 days to get through with it. The question is, how many of the patients at the hospital are regularly and steadily taking quinine at the rate of 12 grains per diem.

Upon the article Peruvian balsam, $102 63 has been expended for 48 pounds of it. The *Dispensatory* says of this drug, "It is little employed by American physicians, but sometimes applied to chronic indolent ulcers." The dose of it internally when given for some pectoral conplaints is about 30 grains. Of extract of sarsaparilla, 13 pounds has been ordered during the eight months, at a cost of $44 50.

Of hydrocyanic or prussic acid, two pounds and three quarters have been ordered at a cost of $8 40. The minimum dose of this preparation is one drop, the maximum six or eight. Take four drops as the average, in the above quantity, assuming the grain and the drop as not very widely dissimilar, we have 3,960 very effective doses. Assuming that a teaspoonfull, or 1 drachm 60 grains would instantly produce death, here we have a quantity sufficient to destroy 264 persons. It would seem as though the consumption of prussic acid at the hospitals must be very general; it must be widely administered otherwise so large a quantity could not be safely got through.

Chloroform, as is well known, is applied to the nostrils of some surgical patients who are under the necessity of submitting to painful surgical operations. Half an ounce or so upon a sponge or in a handkerchief is generally understood to be sufficient. Not less than 41 pounds of chloroform at a cost of $70 14 have been expended at the hospitals under the care of the Board of Governors during the past 8 months.

It is understood that many operations are performed at the Bellevue Hospital, but certainly the consumption of chloroform does appear enormous. If an ounce were employed over each patient without exception, here is a quantity sufficient for 492 of these painful occasions. Twenty-four pounds of sulphuric ether (occasionally used in this way) have been ordered, at a cost of $9 98. Sometimes it is given internally.

Several other illustrations might have been added to this list, but the preceding are taken from the drug bills as justifying the complaints occasionally made at the Board, as to the seemingly enormous consumption of certain drugs. Of a few, the common sulphate of magnesia, and castor oil, the consumption is most curiously small. They are very cheap, and well known as good domestic remedies. Many drugs do not seem in much request which are well known, very useful, and which are not costly.

The official returns for Aug. 27, in this year, furnish fair average of the numbers requiring medicines. Out of 6,526 persons on that day in the various institutions under charge of the Board, there were in the Penitentiary Hospital, 5; in Penitentiary Hospital, from the Workhouse, 351; in the same hospital from the Almshouse, 30; in the Small-pox Hospital, 4; in Randall's Island Hospital, 234; and in Bellevue Hospital, 604; total, 1,228, or about *one-fifth* of the whole number.

Special Sessions Punishment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

My attention has been called lately to the way in which criminals are disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions. In the first place, let me ask, is a six-months' imprisonment the limit of this Court? If so, why bring up for trial criminals charged with such grave crimes as highway robbery, assault and battery, &c. The other day I noticed a case of a man convicted of highway robbery, who received the *long* sentence of six months. I would ask further if a six-months' imprisonment is punishment enough for a man convicted of highway robbery? A crime which, in years gone by, was considered so heinously an offence that nothing but the death of the culprit would atone for it. I do not doubt he received the greatest punishment the Special Sessions could inflict, but why try a highway robber in such a Court? If we have too many criminals for one Court, let us organize another, and give to each crime its own particular punishment. Let not a person who commits a petty larceny suffer equally with him who, on the public highway, attacks and by force appropriates to him self what justly belongs to his neighbor. CIVIS.

Patent Wrong.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would be the last man in the world to interfere with the pleasures of others—ought their pleasures to interfere with my business? If I am in a City railroad car, hurrying, with feverish haste, to the infected district in and about Wall-street, have I not the right to be indignant if a company of excursionists, all over belts and badges, cake-baskets and rifles, headed by a noisy drum, spread themselves across the street, eight or ten abreast, bringing us to a dead halt, or making our car creep after them at a funeral pace? Why compel people to notice them because they stop all progress in a crowded City, when they might get along very comfortably to everybody, if they would only be kind enough to go in twos?

If I am in a ferry-boat, and the target company keeps twenty or thirty carts waiting to come aboard, while they march and countermarch, and "pre-e-e-esent ar-r-r-r-ms," delaying our trip and wasting the time of a hundred business men—to whom have I recourse if I am too late for my engagements? Why *will* they "stand upon the order of their going," and not "go at once?"

By-the-by, when the target company turns a corner of a street, why does the gentleman with the gilt band on his cap suddenly turn round, taking his row of men unawares, and sternly—I was going to say fiercely—eye their unoffending boots from right left, to and back again, keeping a keen and determined look upon them, until he appears to be satisfied the danger is over? I think I know what the danger is. It is evident the officer has no confidence in his men.

I haven't the least doubt that but for these sudden and unexpected attacks of watchfulness, they would take a mean advantage of their commanders in attention, and maliciously get out of step. No doubt of it. They are not to be trusted.

Very respectfully,
COMMON SENSE.

Democratic Registry for Primary Meetings

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, as a peaceable citizen and voter of the Eighth Aldermanic District, wish to know through your valuable paper if there is fair play in the enrolment of names, how it is that the Committee have chosen the western extremity and most brutal part of the District to register names in? Every man that is supposed to belong to, or is a friend of "big Six," is either insulted or abused if they go there. I was an eye witness Tuesday evening when an ex-member of No. 41, an *attaché* of the Custom-house, and the man that is supposed to have fired one of the pistols into the crowd, corner of Worth-street and Broadway, on Saturday night, insulted an inoffensive man that came there to enroll his name, for no other reason than belonging to No. 6, or his thirst for blood and notoriety.

JOHN GAFFNEY, No. 420 Cherry-street,
Seventh Ward, Eighth Aldermanic District.

The California Steamers.—All the steamers of the United States Mail Steamship Company are being provided with water-tight bulkheads, each steamer being divided according to build, length, &c. The fire and engine-rooms in all cases are to be inclosed, and extra pumps supplied to each compartment. The *Granada* is already constructed in this manner, and the *Illinois* is undergoing the necessary alteration. She will sail on the 20th of October. The *Star of the West* is under charter, and will make another trip to Aspinwall, sailing on the 5th inst. The names of the steamers now employed in this line are the *Illinois*, *Granada*, *Northern Light*, *Star of the West*, *Empire City*, and *Philadelphia*. They also have a new steamer nearly completed to be called the *Moses Taylor*.

☞ Ward School No. 35, in Thirteenth-street near Sixth Avenue, having been repaired and improved, will reopen on the 5th of October. The recitation rooms have been enlarged, and properly constructed with a view to thorough ventilation. No pains have been spared by the school officers of the Fifteenth Ward, to make the building in all respects healthy and comfortable. There are sufficient accommodations in the male department alone for five or six hundred scholars. This school has sent to the Free Academy between three and four hundred boys during the last eight years. Mr. Thomas Hunter succeeds the late Washington M. Smith, Esq., as principal.

Heavy Defalcations in an Unexpected Quarter.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of yesterday.

We regret to announce the defalcation of Mr. Frederick W. Porter, of this city, who has for thirty years held the responsible post of Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union. The following card has been issued by this Institution, explanatory of the defalcation:

A CARD.

It is ascertained that Mr. Frederick W. Porter, for thirty years Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, and as such having a general oversight of its business transactions, has issued notes and acceptances for his private purposes, without the knowledge or authority of the Board, or of any of its officers, to the amount of $88,883 09. These notes and acceptances were signed by Mr. Porter, but not entered upon any of the books of the Society, and were so arranged, that until within few days, no suspicion of their existence occurred to any person connected with the Institution. We are happy to say that no part of the funds appear to have been abstracted, nor have any part of the contributions to its benevolent objects been lost or misapplied. All the obligations of the Society, which have been legitimately incurred, have been, and will be, promptly met. The business will not be seriously interrupted, though in these painful circumstances we shall need, and we doubt not shall have, the warm sympathy and liberal aid of our numerous friends.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 1,122 Chestnut-street.

Mr. Porter, who is the guilty party in these transactions, is well advanced in years, is of very quiet habits of life, was a member of a church vestry for many years, and has had the full confidence of the religious community of all denominations. His friends are astounded at the late developments, and are utterly unable to comprehend how a man of his hitherto unsuspected character, mature age, and moderate mode of life, should have gone astray in this manner.

It is impossible to say, at present, how long these operations of Mr. Porter's have been going on. He is so much prostrated, both in mind and body, by the exposure, that no satisfactory explanation of the details of the transactions can be obtained. We learn, however, from a reliable source, that a fortnight or more ago, Mr. Porter was confined to the house by illness. At that time a bank notice, for a note of some fifteen hundred dollars, signed by him in his official capacity, was sent under cover to him. He sent it down to the Sunday School Union, with some seven hundred dollars, and a request that the remainder of the sum might be provided, as he was unable to go out to obtain it. On examination, no record of the note falling due could be found in the books of the Union. Suspicion was for the first time excited; the managers were called together, and a rigid investigation has been going on ever since.

It appears that Mr. Porter, who was authorized in his official capacity to sign notes for the Union, has been for some time borrowing money for his own uses, in this way, and giving its notes. But he did not enter them upon the books, and as the notices all came to him, no one else in the institution ever knew anything about them. The practice may have been going on for years, and it is impossible to say what amount of the funds of the institution may have been used at various times. The officers think, however, that they have got to the bottom of the matter as it now stands, and that the extent of the outstanding fraudulent obligations is $88,883. *Part of this is secured, and the whole loss, it is believed, will not exceed $50,000.*

During all the time that these transactions have been going on, the monthly statements of the affairs of the Union have shown a perfectly clean record, and suspicion would probably never have been excited, but for the accident of Mr. Porter's illness and the unavoidable exposure of the note falling due a fortnight ago.

The exposure has caused a deep sensation in the community, especially in the religious portion of it, all of whom take a great interest in the Sunday School Union, as one of the most important and useful of our benevolent institutions.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Lemmon Slave Case.

THE RIGHT OF SLAVEHOLDERS TO HOLD THEIR SERVANTS WHEN PASSING THROUGH THE FREE STATES—ARGUMENT ON APPEAL.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Oct. 1.

Before a Full Bench.

Jonathan Lemmon vs. The People ex rel. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.—This case, which has already attained an extended notoriety, after many postponements and adjournments, came up for hearing this morning. Though it was not generally known that the case was to be argued to-day, the Court room was thoroughly filled. All five Justices of the Supreme Court were on the Bench, and much quiet interest was manifested by the audience. The facts of the case are very clear and simple—the whole question turning upon a point of law. In November, 1852, Julia Lemmon, whose husband was a citizen of the State of Virginia, started, with her colored servants, to go to Texas. They came to this city by steamer from Norfolk, intending to take passage from here for Texas. It is admitted that she intended to retain her slaves in this City no longer than necessary, and she claimed to hold them here merely *in transitu*. On reaching this port, she was served with a *habeas corpus*, to show by what authority she held her eight slaves—one man and seven women. To this she made two returns. First: That they were her slaves. Second: That she held them as such in New-York, in transit from Virginia, through New-York to Texas—from one Slave State to another Slave State. The question was argued before Mr. Justice Paine, then Justice of the Superior Court, who discharged the slaves from Mrs. Lemmon. Mr. Lemmon obtained a *certiorari*, taking the proceeding into the Supreme Court, where the question now comes up on a review of Judge Paine's decision. The great question, therefore, is, whether slaves can be held *temporarily* in this State. It is of great importance, as the next question to arise will be how long such temporary holding may be regarded to continue? The State of Virginia has come forward with funds and influence to prosecute this suit, as the contest is really between the State of Virginia and the People of New-York.

On the case being called Mr. John Jay presented quite a lengthy document to the Court, in regard to the propriety of dismissing the appeal. It stated that, owing to the wide-spread and deep interest which the case had excited, and its publicity, certain facts became matters of notoriety, and as such were within the cognizance of the Courts. Among others were the following:

First—That on the rendition of the judgment, a proposition was made to the undersigned, as counsel for the slaves, for the retention of the slaves in a place to be agreed upon, to abide the judgment on an appeal; and that such proposition was promptly and peremptorily declined by the undersigned, as one which he had neither the power nor the disposition to entertain.

That it being evident that no appeal could restore to Mr. Lemmon his alleged property, a subscription was publicly opened among the merchants and other citizens of New-York, headed by Mr. Justice Paine, with the sum of one hundred dollars for the payment to Mr. Lemmon of the sum of five thousand dollars, the full estimated market value of the liberated slaves.

That a sum exceeding that amount was raised and paid to Mr. Lemmon, and that in accordance with a suggestion made through the public press by one of the subscribers to the fund, that "if the fund should be completed, the slaves ought to be considered free thereafter," Mr. Jonathan Lemmon and Julia his wife executed their joint bond, which was published in the newspapers, to three prominent citizens of New-York, agreeing to emancipate the said slaves after a decision should be had in the matter by the Court of last resort.

Secondly—That the slaves, after being declared free by Judge Paine, were sent to Canada, a foreign province, with whose Government no treaty stipulation exists for their *extradition*, in case the judgment should be reversed, and that they were there permanently settled on lands bought for the purpose, through the assistance of a fund specially raised for their benefit.

Thirdly—That the State of Virginia soon afterwards resolved to prosecute the appeal by her own counsel, *not* to restore to Mr. Lemmon possession of the slaves, whom he had already emancipated—nor their moneyed value, which he had already received and acknowledged—but with the hope of reversing the judgment, and establishing an opposing rule of law, with reference to its future operation upon the right of other persons.

That the State of New-York thereupon resolved to defend the appeal, *not* to protect the liberty of the plaintiffs, which neither was nor is in any danger, but to maintain a principle of law deemed by her essential to her rightful sovereignty and the public policy; and that in this appeal, Virginia and New-York represent the opposing sentiment of large sections of our federal republic, in contending for principles universally acknowledged by all parties to possess a national interest and importance.

Upon these facts, which can be substantiated, should the Court so desire, the undersigned would further respectfully suggest to the Court, that if the suit originally pending between the parties to the record, should be permitted to be prosecuted on appeal by the State of Virginia and the State of New-York, for their own purpose or further gratification of other States similarly circumstanced in reference to the question decided by Mr. Justice Paine, the judgment to be pronounced on such appeal by this Court or by any higher Appellate Court will not and cannot affect the practical rights of the original parties for the determination of which this suit was in good faith instituted; but that such judgment or appeal will only be to establish a principle to govern, in the future, the rights of unknown parties, who will, probably, be held bound by the judgment so rendered, and who will thus be deprived of the opportunity and the right of being heard thereon before courts of their own selection, and by counsel of their own choice.

The allowance, therefore, of the appeal in the face of these facts, would seem to involve, to a certain extent, a violation of the same principles which forbid courts to entertain fictitious suits, or to render opinion and decision not demanded by the case before them.

On these grounds, therefore, he respectfully suggested that the appeal should be dismissed.

Judge Mitchell inquired whether any statement of the facts in relation to the sale or manumission, &c., had been prepared.

Mr. O'Conor said the case had been subject to great delays. He had made inquiries on the subject, because to bring before the Court a collusive proceeding, was a high misdemeanor on the part of counsel. Being satisfied on that point, he could only say that he was here prepared to argue the case. He should make or prepare no statement until called upon by a formal order of the Court to do so.

One thing they had learned this morning, was, that counsel deeply interested as a citizen in the case, had thought proper to come here with a statement, not sworn to, referring to newspapers and resolutions, and endeavoring to induce the Court to set aside this appeal. They respond to no such irregular demand, but would obey any order of the Court.

It was important to know what they had to answer. Again, the Legislature of New-York having better means of information than this Court, some years ago, by a public act, did direct the Executive of the State to take charge of the defence of this action, upon its merits, he presumed. The Executive had thereupon retained counsel, who were now here ready to go on. Why was it then that at this moment this irregular statement should be submitted, instead of taking a regular course, and giving them an opportunity to answer?

The State of New-York, by its legislative and executive departments, had come here with all its power to vindicate its rights. They would be better vindicated by these its regular agents than by a volunteer champion of a runaway negro. He would make no captious objections to the argument of Mr. Jay, whom he complimented as a high-toned gentleman, but he was speaking to the case and the occasion. He presumed the Court would not stop the argument here and put them on trial, unless a substantial *prima facie* case were made out, of collusion, or whatever it might be called. Who could say that the State of Virginia came in here in ill-faith to vindicate the rights of one of its citizens? Was the Court to stop on the bare statement of one of its friends that this was really a petty piece of collusion on the part of Virginia and New-York, and not a respectable litigation between John Smith and Jones? It would hardly be respectful to the State of New-York, at least.

Because some persons had thought fit to raise a subscription for Mrs. Lemmon, a Virginian lady, to compensate for the loss of the slaves who were willing to remain with her, it is said the claim is obliterated. The spirit which actuated this reparation he compared to that of the wretched passengers of the *Central America*, who remained calmly on the sinking ship until every woman and child and helpless thing, down to the little bird in its mistress' bosom, were placed in safety. It was not to break the fetters of the slave with a golden mallet, but to make reparation. The contract of Mr. Lemmon was not valid and binding; the slaves belonged to Mrs. Lemmon, who had no power to make such a contract.

The counsel states that he was counsel for these slaves, or for Louis Napoleon, perhaps, the Emperor of France.

Mr. Jay—A much better man.

Mr. O'Conor—We agree there. The counsel says they went to Canada, and that was a confession that they were not considered safe here, notwithstanding the Lemmon contract.

He proceeded to argue that there was not a reasonable presumption that an actual legal right of pecuniary value was not in controversy.

Judge Mitchell said that if in this case Mr. Lemmon and his wife had liberated their slaves, every possible defence should be made, and the Court ought to preserve its own rights. The fact that they gave only a partial contract would not destroy their rights, and the case might go on.

Judge Roosevelt inquired how long the case would continue. Mr. O'Conor said he should open and close, and he thought he should require about three hours. Mr. Everts said there were two to speak on their side.

Mr. Jay said he had omitted to state that an agreement to emancipate had all the legal effect of a deed of manumission.

These preliminaries being settled, Mr. O'Conor commenced a clear, concise and forcible argument for the plaintiff. His points were very numerous, and the want of space prevents us from giving more than a short synopsis of his argument. In his points he alleges, as a foundation of the plaintiffs' claim, that the common law of this State, authorizing the holding of slaves, the Judiciary never had any constitutional power to annul; and consequently it is only by some positive enactment of the legislative authority that one coming into our Territory with such slaves in his lawful possession, could lose his title to them. It is admitted, in every opinion or argument, by Court or counsel, relating to the subject, that Slavery, at one time, existed in each one of the thirteen original States. In this State it was expressly recognized by statute, prior to the independence being declared. It was not imported from England by the first colonists. They had not adopted any system of villeinage or other Slavery which had ever existed in England. They abhorred it; saw that it was not suited to their condition and therefore left it behind them. This he considered important, as the other side was in the habit of quoting the opinions of the sages of the common law, and especially those of the great Lord Mansfield, who said that Slavery could not be introduced except by positive law. Thus Mansfield became the champion of the dogma that Slavery is repugnant to the common law and law of nature, and should be trampled down. And as neither the political bondage or domestic Slavery which England has forced upon her white brethren, has had foothold in this country, the inflated speeches of European jurists and statesmen concerning the purity of their air and soil, do not apply to this Court. The judicial department had no right to declare Slavery contrary to the law of nature, immoral or unjust. The law of nature, as distinguished from human laws, he conceived to be wholly imaginary and unconstitutional, as regards the principles which lie at the foundation of human society. The State had no power to restrain a citizen of the United States from peacably *passing through* its territory, with his slaves or other property, The guaranty to "the citizens of each State," that they shall be entitled to "all privileges and immunities of citizens *in* the several States," affords the citizen of any State, peacefully passing through another, a right to immunity from such disturbance as the plaintiff suffered from the order now under review.

The general doctrines of the Court in Dred Scott's case must be maintained, their alleged novelty notwithstanding.

Mr. O'Connor wound up his points by a prophecy that "whenever the Judiciary of the Union shall declare in respect to the emancipated negroes of the North that they are 'citizens' of the State in which they dwell, and therefore under the Constitution 'entitled in the several (other) States to all privileges and immunities of citizens,' the law of nature, to which negro-philism so frequently appeals, will irresistibly demand the dissolution of our Union. We maintain that the negro was not permitted during the storm of battle to steal into a place in the fundamental institutions of our country, where, with full power to accomplish the result, he may lurk until the hour when it shall be his pleasure to apply the torch and explode our Republic forever."

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Court was adjourned until this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 1.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

Samuel Platt was called to the bar, upon the complaint of George Long, who said he was standing in front of Military Hall, in the Bowery, on Thursday, looking at a company of soldiers that was going in. He said to the prisoner, who stood beside him, "What company is that?" Platt said, "I don't know—some Irish company, I suppose." Long looked after them to see the name, when Platt put his hand into his (witness') side-pocket, and took his watch. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Kesser, a waiter in the Franklin House, took hold of Margaretta Wengesver, Sept. 25, held her against the wall and beat her. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty of this outrage on this lady, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

John Gallagher committed an assault and battery upon Catherine, his wife, Sept. 26. He was in the habit of getting drunk and beating her. *Judge Osborn*—Been up for the same offence before, hasn't he? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Patrick McNulty went into Eliza Pascher's house, Sept. 29, and took her clock before her eyes and carried it off. She remonstrated with him, and he struck her. *Judge Osborn*—You might have been tried for both these offences. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Burge was charged with beating Daniel McDonald. *Judge Connolly*—How often have you been in prison before? *Prisoner*—Never before, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—You've been in prison twice. *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I suppose we'll suspend sentence. She was discharged.

Sarah Fanning committed an assault and battery upon Officer Daniel Smith, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, Sept. 29. She slapped him in the face several times while he was making an arrest. She was fined $10, and committed to prison till it is paid.

John Lathman, of No. 359 Twenty-ninth-street, was struck with a stick by Philip McCondey, Sept. 29. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended till Saturday.

Henry Barker, Bernard Shasher and —— Smith, with some others, were engaged in knocking in the windows of Rachus Schenck's porter house, No. 100 James-street, Sept. 27, when William Rudolph attempted to go into the house, and these men assaulted him and beat him. The proprietor of the house said the crowd threw stones "as big as a man's head." He acknowledged that it was a house of prostitution. *Judge Osborn*—We find them guilty and fine them $10. When a man keeps a house of that kind, it serves him right. *Counsel*—Fined $10, boys. They paid the fine and departed.

John Smith, a boy, was found guilty of stealing a coat from Karl Hahn, Sept. 22. His father said he would take care of him, and sentence was suspended.

Charles Burns also stole a coat worth $1, from Matthew Holland, a tailor, Sept. 28. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Ellen Crowen, a cook, in the employment of Terrence Leonard, No. 135 West Broadway, was charged with stealing 30 cents in silver coin from him Sept. 27. He said he had missed small sums of money from time to time, and marked these coins and placed them in his drawer. The prisoner was remanded until Saturday.

Louisa Spitzfein was sent up for three months for stealing three dresses and a piece of cloth, all worth $20, the property of Mary John, Sept. 21.

John Fisher took light-fingered possession of a heavy lead pipe, the property of Theodore Esler, Sept. 29. He looked repentant. *Judge Osborn*—How came you to steal this pipe, Fisher? The prisoner said he was a little drunk when he took it. *Judge Osborn*—I guess we'll send him up to the Island for a little while: it will do him good. Penitentiary two months.

Otto Frender, a German, had stolen some clothes, Sept. 28, and committed divers petit larcenies, by which Joseph Woolf was a sufferer. *Witness*—I don't want to be hard with him. He hasn't learnt to speak much English yet. *Judge Connolly*—He learns to steal fast enough. You've found out that he pawned these things and made the complaint, and now you come here and want him let off. I'm not disposed to let him off. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Michael Welch was fined $10 for an assault and battery upon Officer Joseph Rathall, Sept. 28. It was his first offence.

Martin Dickson had beaten his wife, Ellen, Sept. 28. She was not at all revengeful. "He's going South, Judge. It's his first offence, Sir. I don't want him to be punished, if you'll please to let him off, Sir." "Very well," said Judge Osborn, "let him go South then."

Robert Thompson and Ann his wife, dwelt in domestic discord at No. 43 King-street. He gave her a flogging, Sept. 28, and she had him committed to answer a charge of assault and battery. She, too, felt forgiving. "He don't support me, but I'm willing to support the two children and him too, if he'll let me alone." "Well, we'll try him again," said Judge Osborn, "we find him guilty and suspend sentence."

Joseph Shatty stole two blacksmith's leather aprons, Sept. 29. Patrick Long entered the complaint. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what has he got to say? *Counsel*—He says he only went into the blacksmith's shop to sleep. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! made a mistake, eh? He looks as if he wanted taking care of. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Sentence was suspended in the case of John Nightingale, found guilty of beating his wife Elizabeth.

Patrick Weston went into prison in default of $25, which he was fined, having been found guilty of malicious mischief in destroying the property of Isaac W. Leitler, Sept. 27.

SARAH SANDS SENTENCED.

This woman, upon whose house, No. 10 East Eleventh-street, Captain Hart made a descent long ago, after which a complaint was entered against her for keeping a house of prostitution, upon which she was tried and convicted, was brought to the bar to receive her sentence. She was dressed in deep mourning, and a black veil covered her face. Judge Osborn addressed her substantially as follows: Sarah Sands, you have been found guilty on two separate charges of keeping a disorderly house. One indictment was found against you in June, and we should have thought that would have been a warning to you. The District-Attorney, from motives of humanity, doubtless, did not press the cause to trial. But another complaint was brought up against you on the 18th August, and it was brought to an issue. You were not arrested until some time after the warrant for your arrest was issued and the matter has been subjected to the criticism of the public Press, and I take this opportunity to say that it is an officer's duty to execute a warrant at the time when it is directed to be executed. If it is not so executed it often brings an officer under a charge of dereliction of duty. The criminal should always be arrested and taken forthwith before a magistrate. In this case the Court have concluded to render such a judgment as will have the effect of preventing the keeping of such a house as this at least in that locality. Upon the first complaint we give the full penalty of $50. In the second case we will hold you under bonds for $500 for good behavior—by this we mean not ordinary good behavior, but the abatement entirely of this nuisance. If this is not done, we can sue upon the bond at any time and even imprison you. This is done not to take revenge upon you, but to show that such offences as yours cannot go unpunished. Capt. Hart was in Court and expressed himself well satisfied with the judgment of the Court.

Isaac Doe was complained of for assaulting Officer Austin Esterbanks, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, Sept. 27. The officer said that he caught him throwing brickbats at him; he was in the habit of dressing up in ladies' hoops and dresses, and going through the streets and creating a disturbance. A plea of insanity was raised in the prisoner's behalf. *Judge Osborn*—He looks as if he wanted taking care of, We sentence him to the Penitentiary for four months; if it is found that he is crazy, he can be removed to a Lunatic Asylum.

John Savage, John S. Gardner and John Dugan were next brought to the Bar. Officer John T. Zelman, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, with other officers, went to arrest a man named Weston, (whose case was disposed of above,) for malicious mischief, about 5 P. M. Sept. 27. They did not find him, and were returning to the Station-house, when one Barney McGaffney was seen following them. They told him to go about his business; he was impudent, and they arrested him. Hereupon the prisoners and a large crowd with them commenced throwing stones, and finally rescued McGaffney. The Court thought the proof was not strong enough against the prisoners, and they were discharged.

Patrick Coughlin and Patrick McGuire, charged by Officer Henry C. Carey, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, with being engaged in the same riot, were also discharged.

Thomas McCabe and Patrick Smith were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery upon John J. Smith, Sept. 13. *Judge Osborn*—Here's a letter from the Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, giving these men a good character. *Counsel*—The Alderman of the Eleventh Ward doesn't want these men away from the Ward at the next election. *Judge Connolly*—We don't take politics into consideration here. *Counsel*—The Alderman did, though. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentence suspended until Saturday.

Bernard O'Connor was tried upon a complaint preferred against him, April 22, by James P. Tryer, of embezzling $268 at different times. *Judge Osborn*—It only amounted to a breach of trust. The prisoner was discharged.

John Smith, charged with assault and battery upon William McDonald, Sept. 28, was found guilty and sentence suspended.

There were 40 prison cases, 1 suspended case and 10 bail cases, on the calendar. They were disposed of expeditiously.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet at old rates. Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c. cash; Bahia, 10¾c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ ℔. By auction, sales were made of 1,200 bags Costa Rica at 12c.@12¼c., cash, ℔ ℔.

STOCKS OF COFFEE IN NEW-YORK, OCT. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Bahia—bags	4,500	2,970
Ceylon—bags	4,796	720
Costa Rica—bags	—	1,600
Java—bags	3,700	275
Java—mats	6,500	10,000
Laguayra—bags	1,700	1,050
Maracaibo—bags	968	8,960
Porto Rico—bags	50	385
Rio—bags	61,565	81,277
Savanilla—bags	200	63
Singapore—mats	9,000	—
St. Domingo—bags	—	500
Total—pkgs	92,979	107,800

COTTON—The demand is very tame; prices are generally nominal. The Boston *Traveller* states that Messrs. Thayer & Warren, shippers, agents of the Liverpool packets, of this city, have engaged 5,000 bales of Cotton for shipment to Europe, from several of the Lowell companies.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16⅜	16¾	17
Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plentier and cheaper. Sales 8,250 bbls.

Ordinary State	$4 90@ 4 95
Straight State	4 95@ 5 00
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 00
Superfine Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 10@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 50@ 7 50

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 520 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $4 90@$6 60 ℔ bbl. Southern is salable and steady. The transactions, since our last, comprise 1,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid, $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and drooping, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter is worth $18@$19 ℔ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is gradually improving in demand and value. Sales 55,000 bushels, including mixed Western, at $1 08; inferior White do. at $1 08; poor to good ordinary red at $1@$1 13; fair to good White Southern at $1 30@$1 35; good to prime red do. at $1 20@$1 25; and damaged Southern at 90c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal at 70c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair demand at full rates. Sales 7,000 bushels, chiefly California, at 80c.@950c. for ordinary to choice, ℔ bushel. Oats are in slack request at drooping prices; 44c.@46c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 36c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand at firmer prices. Some 51,000 bushels changed hands at 70c.@71c. for sound mixed Western, and 73c.@73½c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bush. The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 24th ult. says. "There have been several purchases of Flour in this market recently for Spain, which does not confirm the accounts we have been receiving for some time past of abundant harvests in the south of Europe. On the 18th inst. the bark *Woodside*, for Barcelona, was cleared with 5,728 bbls. Flour and 500 sacks of Wheat. Yesterday the ship *Mount Vernon* was cleared with 6,475 bbls of Flour and 990 sacks of Wheat."

HAY—River continues in good request for shipment and for local use. The range of prices is still very wide: 50c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s., according to quality.

HEMP—Appears dull and nominal. The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday last, says: "City manufacturers are about suspending operations on account of large stocks of rope and bagging below and want of freight facilities to the Ohio interfere with shipments to that quarter, but the stage of the river is not such is to debar them entirely. The market remains therefore exceedingly dull, and the few transactions noticed have been partly on time terms. Thursday, 105 bales sold at $95, and yesterday, about 150 bales, comprising good, prime and strictly prime qualities, at $90, $95 and $100 ℔ ton. To-day, 36 bales at $85; 27 do. at $95, and 275 from store, on private terms, supposed to be at a decline."

HOPS—Are still inactive at former rates. New, 8c.@11c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Continues in limited request at our quotations.

LEAD—Is neglected and nominal. The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday last, says: "The reported sales comprise 1,600 to 1,800 pigs; Soft Mo. at 5¾c. In Galena, nothing has transpired. The last cash sale noticed was at $6 10."

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at old quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@35c.; clayed Cuba at 28c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Oct. 1.

	1856.		1857.	
	Hhds.	Bbls.	Hhds.	Bbls.
Cuba Muscavado	4,749	—	9,319	11,669
Clayed Cuba	1,005	—	4,664	—
New-Orleans and Texas	—	641	—	500
Porto Rico	2,911	—	4,664	—
Total	8,665	641	18,647	12,169

The Florence, Ala., *Gazette* states that "very successful and satisfactory results have been obtained in North Alabama in the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane. In Lauderdale county, Mr. John Simpson, with ten papers of the seed, planted ground measuring 140 yards in length by 8 in width. The cane grown on this ground produced 325 gallons of juice, which, being boiled down, made 43 gallons of syrup of a very superior quality, equal to the best sugar-house molasses. The mill used for crushing *was home-made, and simple in its structure.* Mrs. J. Lightfoot, of Lawrence, planted eighteen acres of the cane, and will make from 200 to 250 gallons of molasses to the acre. The yield of fodder is said to be three times greater than from any other corn, and far superior."

NAVAL STORES—Are generally unaltered.

OILS—Are depressed and languid, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request, at reduced prices. Sales, 150 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$24 for Mess; and $18 75@$19 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Total stock in the packing yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 16,225 bbls., against 23,640 bbls., Sept. 1, 1857, and 17,904 bbls., Oct. 1, 1856. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c.@12c. for Hams, and 11c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c.@15c. ℔ ℔. Lard is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14¾c.@15c. ℔ ℔. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., at $14@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 75@$16 50 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ℔ tc. Total stock Oct. 1, 1856, 5,868 pkgs., against 9,027 pkgs. Sept. 1, 1857, and 14,438 pkgs. Oct. 1, 1856. Beef Hams, $21 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Sales by auction, 25 bags Singapore Pepper at 9¼c.; 50 bags Penang do., 8⅞c.; 800 bags Jamaica Pimento 7⅜c.@8¾c.; 10 bales Zanzibar Cloves 7⅜c.; 200 bags Calcutta Ginger, $3 94; 10 bales clove stems, 2¾c.; 5,000 mats Cassia, 30¼c.@31c.; 100 cases do., 27c.; 50 cases Mace, 40c.@43c.; 10 cases No. 2 Nutmegs, 39c.@40c.; 50 rolls Wild Cinnamon, 3⅞c., all for cash.

SUGARS—Have not varied much. Sales, 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6⅜c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

STOCK OF SUGAR IN NEW-YORK, OCT. 1.

	1856.			1857.		
	Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.
Cuba	36,608	—	17,550	43,239	—	22,705
Bahia	—	—	151	—	—	—
English Islands	200	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	15,457	—
New-Orleans	549	—	—	214	—	—
Porto Rico	11,144	—	—	9,324	—	—
St. Croix	200	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	97	—	—	—	—	—
Melado	—	—	—	14,811	—	—
Total	48,798	—	17,701	67,588	15,457	22,705

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 ℔s. Sales by auction, 151 tierces Charleston, damaged, at 1¾c.@4¼c. ℔ ℔, cash.

TOBACCO—Is inactive and nominal. The Richmond *Examiner* observes that the Tobacco trade of Virginia has centred in New-York, owing to the present banking system, and is depressed "with a vengeance by the pressure now raging in the great commercial emporium of the country." Tobacco which sold ten days ago in Richmond for $15, $17 and $20, brought only $10, $12 and $14 last Thursday, and the market falling.

Movements in Domestic Tobacco at the New-York Inspection Warehouse during September.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total. Hhds.
Stock 1st Sept., 1857...Hhds.	6,502	460	....	6,962
Received since	1,128	87	....	1,215
Total	7,630	547	....	8,177
Delivered since	1,053	62	....	1,115
Stock 1st Oct., 1857	6,577	485	....	7,062
Do. same time 1856	6,753	383	4	[illegible]

Movements in Spanish Tobacco, in New-York, during September.

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Yagua. bales.	Yara. bales.	Clen'gs. bales.
Stock on hand Aug. 31, 1857	4,211	3,601	—	853	190
Received since	2,415	1,296	79	625	—
Total	6,626	4,897	79	1,478	190
Sales to Sept. 30, 1857	1,103	236	....	87	....
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1857	5,523	4,661	79	1,391	190
Same time 1856	2,577	816	...	...	...

WHISKY—Sales 470 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21¾c.@22c., closing with few buyers disposed to pay over 21c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The stagnation noticed in our last still continues, and dealers find it utterly impossible to effect sales, excepting at greatly reduced prices. The stock here is held firmly, though receivers would be glad to realize funds for it. We quote nominally: Common, 23c.@27c.; Quarter blood, 27c.@30c.; Half blood, 30c.@34½c.; Three-quarter blood, 34½c.@38c.; Full blood, 38c.@43c. ℔ ℔."

FREIGHTS—The engagements were more extensive; and rates were regaining firmness and buoyancy. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ ℔.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain 5½d.@7d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ tierce; Resin, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

The Amount and Cost of Cotton Consumed in the United States.

The subjoined circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Patents:

United States Patent Office,
Washington, Sept. 20, 1857.

Sir: In making the annual reports of this office, it is desirable that there should be given, in a condensed form, the amount and cost of Cotton consumed in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, and the quantities and valuations of the different classes of goods into which it is manufactured.

With the view of promoting this great branch of national industry, I have taken the liberty to forward you for filling out, as far as practicable, the accompanying blanks, which, if convenient, you will oblige me by doing as early as the 1st of January next, and return the same to this office by mail.

I trust that, in common with others equally interested as yourself in this extensive branch of American manufactures, you can fully appreciate the importance of obtaining accurate statistics therein, and will take pride in having the results of your establishment embodied with those of others in our next Agricultural Report.

As copies of this circular will be sent to members of Congress, Postmasters and others, to be placed in the hands of the Cotton manufacturers of their respective districts, it is not improbable there may be received, in some cases, duplicates of the same; but it will not be necessary for you to fill out more than one set of blanks to be returned to this office.

Very respectfully, J. HOLT,
Commissioner of Patents.

PERSONAL.

MISSING, SINCE SEPT. 8, FROM HIS boarding-house, No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, JOHN POINTON, aged 38; stands about 5 feet 4 inches, fresh color and stout, large dark-brown whiskers. Had on a low white straw hat, brown coat, dark vest, slate-colored pants and colored shirt. Any information respecting him will be gladly received at No. 103 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. S. P. papers please copy.

MISSING FROM HOME SINCE MONDAY, Sept. 28, GEO. H. STANLY. A liberal reward will be paid for any information concerning where he is, by GEO. T. STANLY, foot of Robinson-st., North River, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH REPORTS, VOL. XXXVIII.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The money pressure in this City yesterday was marked by no heavy mercantile failures, and a regular and confident bank movement: notwithstanding which the depression at the Stock Board was greater than ever, and the sacrifices made to raise money through that medium very severe upon the sellers. The exchanges, both foreign and domestic, continue exceedingly embarrassed, and although the New-England currency was bankable as usual to the close of business, the news from Boston this morning is such as to excite the deepest concern in regard to the course of financial events in that quarter to-day. The failure of the prominent firm in the manufacturing trade, of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., followed by other mercantile firms, caused much excitement in State-street, inducing a public call for a general meeting of merchants this day at 11 o'clock, to consider what is best to be done by the Boston Banks for the relief of the community.

The General Produce Markets were somewhat unsettled yesterday. Flour was more freely offered, and Western Canal brands declined 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The demand was fair, mainly for home use. Wheat and Corn were more inquired for, and closed a shade dearer. Rye was dull at 70c.; while California Barley was sold to a moderate extent at from 80c.@95c., ⅌ bushel,—the latter rate for very choice. Cotton was quiet and nominal. The Boston *Traveller* reports 5,000 bales of Cotton engaged for shipment to Europe, from several of the Lowell Manufacturing Companies, which have either wholly or partially suspended production till the arrival of better times. Provisions were depressed, and prices generally favored buyers. Coffee was dull and heavy; 1,200 bags Costa Rica were sold at auction at 12c.@12½c. cash, ⅌ ℔. Sugar and Molasses varied but slightly. Rice and Tobacco were lightly dealt in at nominal rates. Whisky was readily procured at 21½c.@22c. ⅌ gallon. Freights were pretty brisk, and rates favored shipowners. The following is a comparative statement of the stock of several articles, in first hands, here, Oct. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Coffee, pkgs	92,979	107,800
Sugars, hhds	48,798	67,688
Sugars, bags	—	15,457
Sugars, boxes	17,701	22,705
Molasses, hhds	8,665	18,647
Molasses, bbls	641	12,167
Pork, bbls	17,904	16,225
Beef, bbls. and tcs	14,438	5,868
Tobacco, Domestic, hhds	7,139	7,062
Tobacco, Spanish, bales	3,393	11,844

The New-Orleans *Crescent* sounds the alarm about the dangers which threaten Slavery in Texas from the German settlers, who, it states, are already numerous enough, in connection with Mexican and other foreign voters, to control the political character of the State. It says that, whenever they see fit to make the issue and come out openly against Slavery, they will be joined by many natives who are also opposed to it,—and that it is not at all unlikely that within five years a Free State may thus be established in Texas. How much of this article is due to the strong party interest which it evinces throughout we cannot say;—if its statements are reliable, they certainly deserve attention.

Mr. WILMOT, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has written a letter upon the financial distresses of the country, which he attributes in part to the unsound policy of the country in regard to American industry. He expresses himself in favor of a tariff mainly for revenue, but affording incidental protection, and expresses the hope that our domestic labor may be protected against undue foreign competition.

The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania has issued an address, urging the importance of electing Mr. WILMOT Governor as a means of protesting against the misconduct of the National Administration, declaring in favor of adequate protection to American labor, and resisting the attempt of the slaveholding interest to obtain complete control of the affairs of the country.

The Secretaries of the Tract Society have issued a circular to their agents in various parts of the country, part of which is devoted to an explanation and vindication of the decision recently taken by the Society in regard to publications on the subject of Slavery. They lay especial stress upon the fact that the object of the Society is, not to issue publications upon all subjects nor to advocate any special system of doctrine held by its individual members,—but to send out tracts having a specific object and concerning which members of the Society in all sections of the country can agree. The circular is able and conciliatory in its tone.

The great shooting match at St. Louis, between JOHN TRAVIS, of this City, and Capt. PAUL, of St. Louis, ended in each being the winner on alternate days. There was, as a matter of course, a good deal of complaint of the manner of shooting, and neither the parties themselves nor the public at large were satisfied with the match as a test of skill.

The deferred Regatta of the New-York Club, of yachts of the second and third class, came off yesterday according to programme. Eight of the second and two of the third class, entered for the prizes, of which there were two for each class, of the value of $100 and $50. The *Una* won the first and the *Madgie* the second prize of the second class. The *Island Fawn* won the first, and the *Bonita* the second prize of the third class. The *Madgie* hails from Philadelphia, and belongs to R. F. LOPER. The *Bonita* and *Island Fawn*, third class, started at 10:46 A. M., and the eight of the second class at 11:13; the majority passed Quarantine at 12:25; the *Island Fawn* rounded the S. W. Spit at 2h. 1m. 50s. P. M.; the *Madgie*, at 2h. 3m. 55s.; *Una*, 2. 4. 50.; *Minnie*, 2. 14.; *Rebecca*, 2. 19., and *Scud* at 2. 21. The *Una* rounded the *Flag Boat*, at the place of starting, at 4. 21. 55.; *Minnie*, 4. 25. 40.; *Madgie*, 4. 26. 04.; *Island Fawn*, 4. 26. 17.; *Rebecca*, 4. 26. 26.; *Scud*, 4. 26, 41.; *Petrel*, 4. 50. 09.; *Undine*, 4. 54. 38.; *Sea Drift*, 5. 10.; *Bonita*, 5. 10. 17.

The "Whig General Committee" of the City still lives and indulges in addresses and nominations. Its address just issued announces its belief that the country needs a great national conservative party, the elements of which the old Clay Whig Party still preserves. The address is signed by THOMAS H. BOND, Chairman, and several vice-chairmen and secretaries. Only one county nomination it has yet made, but more are promised.

The Union Democratic General Committee appointed recently by the Cooper and Small Committees, held their first meeting last evening in Tammany Hotel,—WILSON SMALL presided. The only business done was the appointment of a Committee on organization, to report at the next meeting, and the election of ISAAC BELL, JR., Treasurer.

The scene of the boiler explosion in West-street was throughout yesterday visited by large numbers of curious persons, who watched the work of excavation with much interest, and discussed the cause of the disaster, and asked all sorts of questions which nobody could answer. Mr. SAMUEL ANDERSON, who was yesterday reported dead, is still alive, and the engineer is also living, but badly injured, and unable to move in bed. No life thus far has been sacrificed by the explosion except one—that of the woman KATE DUGANNE, of No. 511. MICHAEL WALSH had his leg amputated yesterday at the New-York Hospital. All the wounded are doing well. The Coroner's Inquest is to commence at 10 o'clock to-day.

The President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company explains that there is yet no cause of anxiety on account of the non-arrival of the *Star of the West*, as the steamer on the Pacific is one of the slowest of the line, and did not probably reach Panama until the 22d, in which case the *Star of the West* would not leave Aspinwall until the 23d, and be due here on Saturday or Sunday next.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the Lemmon Slave case was brought on yesterday, on the *certiorari* from Judge PAINE'S decision in the Superior Court. Mr. O'CONOR occupied the whole day in his argument for the plaintiff. It will be continued to-day.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Mrs. SARAH SANDS, convicted some time since of keeping a disorderly house in Eleventh-street, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 upon the first complaint against her, and upon the second bound over in the sum of $500 not to do so any more.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, passed upon a number of unimportant bills, and adjourned to Monday next.

What drugs our poor folks take—how many and what they cost—indeed what astounding prices our tax-payers are paying for opium, prussic acid, &c., are set down in another column this morning. It is worth studying.

The State Election.

The organs of the several political parties are exerting themselves to the utmost to lash the public mind into a passion about the coming election. The stock of epithets and coarse abuse which is kept on hand for these periodical uses, is brought forth and brushed up for fresh service, and charges which, if true, would consign the persons against whom they are brought to enduring infamy, are bandied backward and forward like shuttle-cocks in a game of sport or exercise. The *Herald*, which is edited mainly by Mayor WOOD, leads the van in the party war, and charges upon its political opponents the whole blame of the present financial crisis which has fallen upon the country. The *Tribune*, which is equally zealous on the other side, deals fearful blows upon one of the opposing candidates for his mileage accounts, and considers it absolutely essential that the State of New-York should elect the Republican ticket in order to prevent Slavery from conquering and crushing the inhabitants of Kansas. At Albany the opposing presses are vehemently denouncing each other for sins of which, we trust and believe, neither is guilty, and charging upon the respective parties, which they resist, the whole responsibility for evils which we are confident none of them could possibly have averted. We hope the editors of these journals do not feel as savage as they write,—for in that case they must be the most unhappy of mortals. If their concern for the country and their apprehension of its danger are as sharp and as profound as they profess, we do not understand how they can sleep at night or eat their meals in peace. A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, writing from one of the Northern Counties of the State, tells of a woman who has not eaten or drank a morsel for eighteen days,—and who has above *three hundred* epileptic spasms, which contort her countenance and bend her double, every day. Her case is curious and hard:—but if these journals afford any index of their personal condition, it must be very much like that of the Editors of some of our most rabid partisan journals at the present time.

Upon the public at large, however, all these contortions and violent exercises seem to be wholly lost. There is very little political excitement either in the City or throughout the State,—and in truth there is less material for the creation of a political fever than for a long time past. No man with brains enough to serve for salt can be made to believe that the Albany regency is at the bottom of our money troubles, or that the existence of a corrupt lobby in Congress and the Legislature accounts for Bank failures and the fall of stocks. The day has gone by when anybody could be made to believe either that the Democratic Party is hostile to the Canals, or that their opponents are in love with a State debt with its attendant taxes. Nor is the public in a mood just now to enter upon a new wrangle over affairs in Kansas. As a general thing, men of all parties are disposed to await the progress of events in that Territory, before plunging into new commotions in regard to it. The movements in that region promise a peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of its difficulties. The election which occurs there next Monday promises to be fairly conducted. The Constitution to be framed is likely to be submitted to the people, for their approbation or rejection. Even those who have least faith in them are constrained to admit that the promises and pledges of the men in authority there are all that could be expected or desired: and the people at large prefer to await their *action* upon them rather than lash themselves into a fury upon the suspicion that they may not be fulfilled. We apprehend, therefore, that it will be found impossible to force the Kansas question into any great degree of prominence or importance in the pending State canvas. There is unquestionably a very deep and earnest solicitude on the part of the people of this State, concerning the fate and political prospects of that Territory. The great mass of our people, of all parties, Democratic and American as well as Republican, desire it to come into the Union as a Free State, both upon grounds of general public policy, and because they believe the majority of its inhabitants desire it. And they will all insist that a perfectly fair opportunity shall be given for the people to express their will upon this subject. Any attempt on the part of the Administration to prevent such an expression, —or any failure on its part to defeat measures having that object in view, would certainly meet the most marked and emphatic condemnation of the people of this State. But it is not felt that this question is at issue in the pending contest.

There is, indeed, a lack of issues upon all sides. No great questions of public policy divide political parties in this canvas, or give them substantial grounds for controversy. And it is probably this very lack of important points of difference which compels so many of the presses, in both parties, to substitute abuse for argument, and personal vituperation for cool and dispassionate discussion. It is to be regretted, however, that more regard cannot be paid to the decencies, to say nothing of the courtesies, of life, in the conduct of our political controversies by the organs of political parties.

Mr. Hawthorne and his Consulate.

We trust that we are not very apt to rejoice over the misfortunes of our fellow-men. We do not think that such a proclivity can be reckoned among our vices. And yet we must own to an emotion of satisfaction when we saw it announced that NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was to depart out of the Liverpool Consulate,—whether of his own free will, or of the free will of Mr. BUCHANAN, we do not care. In point of fact, Fate and Free Will are generally synonymous terms, when the resignation of a fat office is in question. To be sure, the Liverpool Consulate is not so fat as it was in the good old days of fees and no accounts. Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER thought it altogether too much in the plight of the lean kine of Pharoah's dream, to satisfy the insatiate maw of a member of one of the First Families of Virginia. Still, we imagine, there are pretty good pickings left on its bones, however much it may have fallen away—enough to content the moderate appetite of a simple son of New-England, who had not been brought up to the trade of being provided for by the bounty of Uncle Samuel, like his more favored nephews of the Ancient Dominion.

Not that Mr. HAWTHORNE, personally, has had any cause to complain of the neglect of that avuncular *mythus*. He has had moderate slices of cake imparted to him, or rather a good double-handful of the crumbs that fall to the share of us poor Northern dogs from the table where the favorite children are fed. He has had an inspectorship or so, and been Surveyor of the Port of Salem, as all posterity will know from the Introduction to the *Scarlet Letter*,—as immortal a tidewaiter as BURNS himself. And this appointment at Liverpool was considered at the time he got it, as one of the juciest morsels on the public platter. We believe Congress went to work about that time and expressed a good deal of the gravy from it, and made it desiccate and jejune in comparison with what it was in more genial days. Still, it was not a provision to be despised by a man of the simple habits and moderate desires of our modest romancer. Perhaps the Cabinet at Washington, which, we understand, as the head of our dynasty of officeholding, passes solemnly upon the paltriest post-office and the meanest gaugership, may have thought he had had his share of the sugar-plums and should give place to competitors for those sweets who had never yet got a taste at them. Besides, his merits were mainly personal to Mr. PIERCE, whom he had made the hero of the last and least creditable of his romances, and there was no reason why Mr. BUCHANAN, whose life he never attempted, should be grateful to him for a service rendered to his predecessor. Official gratitude is generally no inheritance in these ages.

However, in one way or another, Mr. HAWTHORNE either is, or shortly will be, released from the routine of Consular stupidity. And we are glad of it, because there are thousands of men who will make as good consuls as he, or better, while there is no man whose pen is a wand of such strange, mysterious, delicious magic. Such a man should not give up to party, or to the gifts of party, what was meant for mankind. His dealings should be with the beings of the mind, and not with those of the untempered clay he has to do with in his office in Liverpool. Hester Prynne and little Pearl, Zenobia, Hollingworth and Priscilla, Clifford, and Hepzibah, and Phebe, and such as they, should be his companions, that they may become ours also, instead of skippers, sailors and supercargoes. Such gross mortals are not for the companionship of one who can call beings out of the abyss of nothingness, and clothe them with immortal life, and send them forth to be a joy forever. We know very well that there are signal instances of men of high genius who could pursue a working-day occupation without detriment to the republic of letters, or disloyalty to the muse. Mr. HAWTHORNE is not one of these men. At least, we know very well that when he has been ensconced in some comfortable office, sufficient for his philosophic needs, we have had no books from him. And the last four years have, to all appearance, afforded no exception to the general rule of his literary history. It has been rumored, indeed, that he has a work on hand, or completed—the fruit of his stay in England. We trust that it may be so, and shall be most happy to acknowledge the exception and to rejoice in it.

Again, such works as those of Mr. HAWTHORNE demand leisure and opportunity for self-abstraction. His is no easy writing which can be dashed off *stans pede in uno*, and sent off sheet after sheet to the press before the ink is dry. The profound analyses and delicate anatomies in which he deals come of deep study and long thinking. Such deftness in the manipulation of the alembics and crucibles of his metaphysical chemistry, and in the handling of the glittering scalpel with which he dissects the mind and lays bare the heart of man, is not to be practiced any more than acquired without the intensest application. The exquisite felicities and delicious graces of his style, too, are the chance product of no luck or knack of a practiced pen, but the fruit of earnest and laborious thought. There is no writer whose words are more emphatically thoughts, if not things, than his. Such writing is hard work to the brain, and the natural indolence of man revolts from it. We know nothing whatever of his habits of composition, but we are confident that it is a severe strain upon his mind for the time. And it is our notion that scarcely any man of genius, who really writes what will forever be read, likes to do it for its own sake. Sometimes the thirst for fame is good and sufficient; but as a general thing, there must be some external purpose, some irresistible urgency, to force him on to his task. We are afraid that if the Liverpool Consulate had been worth what it was in its goldener days, and it had enabled Mr. HAWTHORNE to lay by the modest competence that he needs for the purposes of his life, we should have had no more gifts for eternity from him. Let us thank, then, the present parsimony, envy, or whatever motive it may have been, that prompted Congress to pare off its perquisites. We wish him to be perfectly comfortable in his pocket, but only with the help of his magic quill. We cannot consent to dismiss him into the wealthy classes. He has a qualified property in himself, we admit, but the fee-simple belongs to his country, to the English-speaking race and to posterity. Let him conduct himself accordingly.

The Profits of the Panic.

The world has been so busily occupied with the effect produced, or to be produced, upon the great commercial enterprises and the powerful capitalists of the country, by the actual disturbance of all financial relations, that very little attention has been bestowed upon the mischief which the panic and the panic-mongers are doing in the homes of the mechanic and laboring classes. Yet that mischief is very real, nor is its scope very limited.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in this City who never deal with a bank excepting through its currency. To them money is money in whatever form it may present itself, and while the affairs of the community jog on quietly in their usual channels these people believe in bank bills as they believe in gold and silver, with an unquestioning faith which St. Augustine would have pronounced sublime.

But the whirlwind arises, and its disastrous doings come to all these un-financial citizens magnified in the coming. They hear of failures, whose magnitude it is quite impossible for them to comprehend, and of whose bearings they can form not the most distant notion. That somebody has lost a million of dollars, and that half a dozen banks are in trouble, is a piece of intelligence which conveys to the mind of the laboring man a pretty tolerable conception of chaos. Instantly the faith by which he lived, financially speaking, goes out of him. He imagines that all the millionaires who live in the city and keep the wheels of traffic moving, are fleeing in despair from the impending crash, and every possible bank note becomes to him a loathsome and deceptive creature, involving the earnings of a day or of a week, to sweep them into nothingness. Upon this temper of the men of this class, all the petty brokers, and the innumerable shopkeepers, who are all of them financiers in a small way, take an instant hold, and begin a system of organized fleecing.

Such is the state of things now existing among us, and it is very desirable that the public press should take so much notice of the matter as may serve to disseminate a knowledge of the solvency and strength of our banking institutions among the poor and the working classes. The bills of the banks of New-York are as good now as ever they were. It is not left to the choice of the banks, or to the chances of business, whether the banks shall redeem their circulating notes or not. This matter is taken in hand by the State, which compels every bank, before it can issue a single dollar of paper money, to deposit at Albany its equivalent in State stocks. The moment, therefore, any bank in this State refuses to give specie for one of its bills, the State authority steps in, compels the bank to wind up its business, and sells the stock deposited as security for the express purpose of redeeming its circulation. It is impossible, therefore, that anything should be lost to the bill holders, even if our State banks should fail. If *they* will not redeem their notes, *the State will*. Let no mechanic, laborer or other person be scared into selling his bills on banks of this State for anything less than their face. They are as good as specie, and will, probably, continue to be good till such time as a general suspension and universal smash shall make us all paupers alike. Until that extremely improbable event shall occur, it is a simple fraud for any person to avail himself of the passing excitement of his less-informed neighbors to wring from their hard earnings a paltry per centage of assurance upon bills which assure themselves.

Judge Curtis' Resignation.

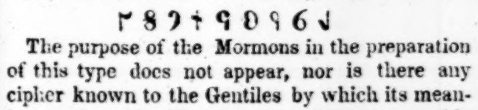
Extract of a letter from Judge B. R. Curtis, dated September 14, 1857.

> "If I had consulted only my own wishes, I should probably have retained the place. If I had added to these the implied obligation, (the force of which I feel,) to retain permanently an office, whose tenure has been made permanent for wise reasons, I certainly should not have resigned it, save from considerations which seemed to me imperative.
>
> The salary attached to the office is utterly inadequate to afford a comfortable home for my family at Washington, while in attendance on the Court there, and to pay my other necessary expenses. There has not been one year since I was in office that I have not expended my entire private income, and some years I have exceeded it; and certainly you will agree that at Washington I have not lived extravagantly. Indeed I have lived in such a way as neither my family nor myself have ever been accustomed to; and I must be allowed to think, in such a way as is not consistent with the dignity of the office I have held."

The above extract has appeared in the *Courier and Enquirer*, and furnishes the reasons for resigning his office which the *Evening Post* so imperiously demanded from Judge CURTIS a week or two ago, but which he was under no sort of obligation to supply. The public will probably be gratified to know that the supposition that he was sent to Coventry by his colleagues, was utterly without foundation, but we doubt whether it will be equally gratified by learning the real cause of his resignation. It is not a little singular, and is suggestive of reflections neither consolatory nor hopeful, that such a man should at such a crisis be compelled to resign such an office for such a reason. When one remembers the qualifications required for a judgeship of the Supreme Court of the United States,—what lore, what experience, what training, what integrity of character are requisite, and remembers, moreover, that these can only be found amongst those members of the legal profession whose talents and acquirements have brought them not simply fame, but money, one feels disposed to fix the salary much *higher* than that of any other officer of the Government. There are a thousand motives for a man wishing to fill any other office for other things than money. All others either lead to something else, or confer enormous patronage, or are of short duration. The lawyer who mounts the bench of the Supreme Court, however, mounts it with the intention of making it a resting place for life. Whatever it be, he chooses it for better, for worse, and elects to end his career in it. The work is hard, the position is responsible, and the dignity is great; but on the other hand, great dignity demands a long purse, and Washington is a terribly expensive place to live in, and since the salaries of the Judges were fixed, the value of money has depreciated more than a third. The result is that, as Judge CURTIS says, a man fitted to fill the position, can not only not maintain his family in a manner in keeping with it, but he cannot maintain them in the style to which they have been previously accustomed. Now first-class lawyers are very excellent persons in various ways, and very useful members of the community; but we never heard yet that they were remarkable for expending large sums in the public service, or making large pecuniary sacrifices of any kind for the general benefit. They do an immense deal of work, but for an immense deal of remuneration, as their clients know to their cost. The labor that it takes to attain to a first-class position at the bar, is of such a nature, that nothing but high pay will induce men to undergo it. When a man has a large practice, even a Judgeship of the Supreme Court is not an office sufficiently tempting to reconcile him to the prospect of diminishing his income, reducing his style of living, and imperiling the future of his family. Yet the salaries of the Judiciary not of the United States only, but of many of the States as well, seem to have been fixed upon the supposition that the flame of patriotism burned so brightly in the legal bosom, that lawyers would fling dollars and cents to the wind as soon as a chance offered of serving the country. Why the public should ever expect to be served for half-pay, any more than anybody else, we cannot imagine. We should think we had suffered enough from the prevailing hallucination on this subject, even for the purposes of experiment. A sufficiency of remuneration is a very important element in Judicial independence, and the time has arrived when Judicial independence has become a subject of the last moment to the people of this country. Our political future is ominous in no ordinary degree. The only spot in the whole Union which faction or disorder has not yet invaded is the Supreme Court at Washington. How long we shall be able to preserve it intact, in the presence of the fact that the Judges are daily becoming poorer relatively to the rest of the community, remains to be seen. The inevitable consequence of the present state of things will be the introduction of inferior men to positions which only the very first men should fill. It is hard to suppose that any other man of Judge CURTIS' standing will be content to live on less money than he; and the result will be, if not immediately, before very long, that men who are unable to earn so much will creep into their places.

The New Mormon Alphabet.

It was announced, some time since, that the Mormons had prepared a new Alphabet for use in Utah. Two founts of the type have been cast in St. Louis, of different sizes of letter. By the favor of the type-founders, we present a complete specimen of the small pica fount which has been finished and shipped to Great Salt Lake City. In this Alphabet there is no difference in form between the large and small letters; the lower case type are merely smaller in size than the upper. The number of the characters is forty, including the new figures: or, six more letters than in our Alphabet. The resemblances to English letters, it will be seen, are very distant:



The purpose of the Mormons in the preparation of this type does not appear, nor is there any cipher known to the Gentiles by which its meaning can be told. The characters, in part, resemble the Phonetic, and in part the Ethiopic and the Arabic. The third line of the specimen given above, is evidently intended for the figures of the fount—two or three only being like those in common use. It is understood to be the intention of the Mormon leaders to issue their notices to the Saints through the medium of these types; and if the Deseret *News* does not share the fate of the *Mormon*, the proclamations of BRIGHAM addressed to the faithful, will probably make their appearance through the columns of that paper in this type—and necessarily in a way that Mormons only will be able to understand.

DANGERS TO THE SOUTH.—The Columbia, S. C., *Times*, in common with several other Southern journals, is commenting very severely on the conduct of two citizens of South Carolina, Mr. PERRY and Mr. MEMMINGER, who have recently sent their sons to be educated at the North. Mr. PERRY resents this attempted interference with his personal and domestic affairs, but the *Times* rebukes him with increased severity for being so untrue to the South. It thus illustrates the danger to Southern institutions of such conduct as that of Mr. PERRY:

> "A highly respectable and wealthy planter in an adjoining district, sent one of his sons, an intelligent youth, to a Northern school to be educated. After remaining some years, he took a religious turn—studied divinity, and was admitted to orders in the Episcopal Church. At his father's death, which took place some time after, so thoroughly had the young man's mind been fascinated by his northern preceptors and associates, that it was with the utmost difficulty he *could be prevented from manumitting the negroes that fell to him from his father's estate.* He now resides altogether at the North, alienated from the society, if not the affections, of every member of his family. Numerous similar instances have occurred, showing the danger of sending Southern youths to be educated at Northern schools."

THE LEMMON CASE.—We have received several communications concerning the Lemmon case, which is now before the Supreme Court in this City. Some of them argue the case on its merits,—others urge the great political importance of its being decided in a particular way and others still denounce the Law Courts, both State and Federal, for the decision which it is assumed they will render. We prefer not to publish any of these articles for obvious and satisfactory reasons. With due deference to our correspondents, we presume that the distinguished lawyers, whom this State has retained, will argue the case better than they can. The Courts are bound to consult exclusively the *legal* relations and aspects of the question, and have nothing to do with its political relations. And we prefer not to assume in advance that they will give any decision different from that which the facts and the law may require. When the judgment is rendered, it will be quite time to comment upon it.

Charles H. Van [illegible]

We have waited for the past [illegible] that some other hand would pay a [illegible] tribute to the young first-officer of the C[illegible] *America*, the gallant companion of Capt. [illegible], in life and death.

Mr. VAN RENSSELAER was the son of Hon. [illegible] S. VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, a member [illegible] family whose name is identified with every [illegible] of the history of our State. With a natural [illegible] for the sea, he early adopted it as a pro[illegible]. For a while he was a Lieutenant in the [illegible] States Revenue Service, but lost his com[illegible] by the reduction of the number of officers [illegible] service. He then took the place of first o[illegible] the *George Law*, and although a weighty [illegible]sibility for so young a man, yet [illegible] Company any reason to regret the [illegible].

As executive officer of the [illegible] even more care thrown upon him [illegible] Captain, and the writer knows, from a voy[illegible] him, how well it was borne. He has been much at sea, in sailing vessels and steamers, yet he never saw one sailed so scientifically as the *Central America*. Observations were constantly made, and no expedient of seamanship was untried. Captain HERNDON has often expressed to the writer his warm friendship for Mr. VAN R. He had urged, he said, on Mr. VAN R. to gratify his taste for the sea in some more pleasant situation than a California steamer—to purchase a ship for himself, and thus voyage when and where he wished. "But," said Captain H., "Mr. VAN R. will remain in this line from personal feelings to me." And warmly was this reciprocated by his commander. He gave him his entire confidence. A few months since Capt. H. was confined by illness on the home voyage, and Mr. VAN R. had the undivided responsibility of conducting the vessel from Aspinwall to New-York. In the intricate navigation of the West Indies he scarcely left the deck at night. The passengers knew little of him, for he confined himself to his duties, leaving the Captain to discharge the courtesies of the voyage.

At the sad time of the wreck he proved fully equal to the crisis. We learn from Mr. FRAZER, second officer, that everything was done by Mr. VAN R. that seamanship could devise. He aided in helping the women and children into the boats, and then when the fatal hour came he and Capt. H. went to their state-rooms, put on their uniform, and took their places side by side on the paddle-box, the officer's post. Mr. VAN R. then lighted a cigar and was calmly smoking it when the steamer reeled down beneath them into the depths below.

Mr. EASTON, who rose to the surface with them, says, "Mr. VAN R. told me in the water that he would not leave Captain HERNDON." And thus, we fear, they died together. Yet it was for both a gallant death. The family of young VAN R. have bled on many a battle-field from the old French wars to Queenstown Heights, yet none of them died more nobly than this young sailor at the post of duty. He was worthy of the friendship of HERNDON.

While his friends mourn him, there are many who will miss his open-handed liberality. With fortune sufficient for his wants, his purse was ready for the needy, and there are families now in Albany whose rent he regularly paid, and ministered to their wants. He was generous and whole-souled, and when we first heard of the wreck, we felt that he was lost, for we knew that he and HERNDON would be the last to quit the ship. And so it was. They died as they should, nobly.

L. K.

The Regatta.

Yesterday, the contest left undecided between the yachts of the second and third class at New-Bedford, in August last, was resumed in our waters.

The day was not very favorable to nautical enjoyment, the wind blowing from the South in a light, fitful fashion, more agreeable to the men of sloops, than to the men of schooners, but vexatious enough to everybody.

The yachts of the third class started in good style at 10:45 A. M., and those of the second at 11:13, in the following order:

1. Petrel.
2. Undine.
3. Scud.
4. Una.
5. Sea Drift.
6. Madgie.
7. Rebecca.
8. Minnie.

The Quarantine was passed at about half-past twelve, and the South-West Spit at about two P.M.,

The Island Fawn leading the way	at 2 1 50
Then the Madgie	at 2 3 55
The Una	at 2 4 50
The Minnie	at 2 14 —

At 2:20 the *Una* slipped very prettily ahead of the *Madgie*, and in about two hours came to the home stake, still in advance, at 4. 21. 55. with the *Minnie* in her wake at 4. 25. 40; *Madgie* 4. 26. 4.

Yatching men will easily see, from these tables, that the race was not a very brilliant or bewildering one. But at least it answered its purpose, and settled the question of prizes, as follows:

SECOND CLASS.

First Prize	Una
Second Prize	Madgie

THIRD CLASS.

First Prize	Island Fawn
Second Prize	Bonita

Our recommendation made last Summer of a race for the pilot-boats received a very satisfactory indorsement from the same pilot-boat, No. 21, by whose performances in August it was first suggested. In turning the Southwest Spit this boat matched herself in a very "plucky" style with the *Favorita*, and came to windward in better time than this crack vessel of the Squadron.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.—The Richmond *Enquirer* states that Gov. WISE is not a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Senator HUNTER. It sustains this assertion by submitting sundry reasons why Gov. WISE should not enter upon such a canvass. *He is a candidate for the Presidency* in 1860, and a contest with Senator HUNTER, whether successful or not, could not fail to weaken his prospects by arraying against him strength which he will need in his support. Mr. HUNTER'S reëlection, it is urged with Gov. WISE'S coöperation, will "by no means injure the Presidential prospects of the latter." Besides, it is represented that Mr. WISE would enter a canvass for the Senate under disadvantages growing out of the fact that Mr. HUNTER now holds the seat. The *Enquirer* intimates, however, that before Mr. HUNTER can expect a reëlection he must define his position towards the National Administration, which he is suspected of not loving either "wisely or too well."

FIRST MEETING OF THE UNION DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Union Democratic General Committee met in Tammany Hall last evening—the first meeting since the selection of its members by the old Cooper and Small Committee. WILSON SMALL was Chairman. There was no business of interest transacted, except the appointment of a Committee on Organization, to report at the next meeting, and the selection of ISAAC BELL, JR., for Treasurer. There was a large number of interested parties in the bar-room and about the building during the evening, but nothing unusual occurred to cause excitement.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A man, named PERRY SHELDON, was killed at Chatham Four Corners on Friday. He was walking on the track when the engine struck him. He was killed on the instant. He lived at Brainard's Bridge, Rensselaer County.

A man, named TEELE, was killed on the Albany and Harlem Railroad on Saturday. He was walking on the track when the locomotive overtook him. The whole train passed over his body. TEELE resided in Ghent, Columbia County.

☞ Our Excise Commissioners, since their appointment, have granted 637 licenses to sell liquor, and the City Treasury has received $17,125 therefor. But what is the cost to the City, County, or State, of the Commissioners?

Murders.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* has the following details of a terrible tragedy: JOHN ROBERTSON—who was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary three years ago, in consequence of some difficulties between himself and wife—agreed on Thursday to a separation. Early on Friday morning, two brothers of the wife, JAMES and GEORGE ANDERSON, repaired to ROBERTSON'S house, with a wagon, for the purpose of removing their sister's effects to her father's. The work of loading was not accomplished without some high words, but all difficulties were apparently settled, when suddenly ROBERTSON seized a rifle and shot JAMES ANDERSON dead, and in another instant, with a musket, shot and killed the younger brother, GEORGE ANDERSON. His wife immediately fled to her father's, her life, doubtless, being saved by HORACE ROBERTSON, a brother of the murderer. The latter then remarked to the brother that one more was to be disposed of, and then he was ready! He reloaded both guns, and proceeded to the old man SUBLETT'S, a distance of near two miles. Arrived there, he met the old man coming out of his garden with some melons, and instantly, while the old man begged for mercy, put into his bosom a load of shot from the musket. SUBLETT, ROBERTSON and JAMES ANDERSON leave families; the younger ANDERSON was unmarried.

The Fishkill (N. Y.) *Standard*, says: One DINGEE, a young man in the employ of Mr. SEAMAN, at Beekmanville, went on Sunday morning to the house of TOMPKINS, and while sitting on the piazza heard the cry of murder in the basement, which was occupied by NOAH PAGE, who it appeared was beating his wife with an axe. He went to the door, and finding it fastened, forced it open, when upon entering he received a blow from an axe in the hands of PAGE, which laid open his skull, from the top of the forehead, down between one eye and the nose, nearly to the mouth, when he fell apparently senseless. He remained at this house until the following Tuesday, when he walked home, a distance of about two miles, having his head bound up, though strange to say, without having any medical attendance until Tuesday evening, and died on Wednesday night, the brain having become greatly inflamed, and oozing from the skull. This is the second death by violence that has occurred within a distance of two or three miles within a month, the effects of rum and dissipation.

The Chicago *Times* says: "Word was brought to the Coroner that an infant, the daughter of a woman named MARGARET MCCARTHY, living at the corner of Market and White streets, in the North Division, had been killed. The child was a girl about a year old. Some time in the afternoon the tenants in the lower story of the house heard a noise above, as if some one was splitting wood, and a young girl made a remark to that effect. A family living on the same floor also heard a noise, as if some one was pounding the floor with the fist. The noise came from the room of this MARGARET MCCARTHY, and the woman who heard it remarked to her husband that she was killing the child. She immediately went to her room, and found the child upon the floor, with the woman bending over it. She went after her husband, and as they came back the monster took the child by the thigh and threw it into the cradle. The head fell back as if dead. A Mrs. TILSEY, who also came in about the same time, went to the cradle and found the child breathing its last. The police were immediately sent for, and Officers SWAN and GILLESPIE arrested the woman."

From El Paso—End of the Indian Campaign.

We have news from El Paso to August 25. "The campaign against the Indians is ended, some of the officers have already returned, and the companies are only awaiting transportatian to march for their old quarters. Two engagements took place, in both of which the Indians were badly beaten, having lost some fifty killed and thirty prisoners, with all their camp equipment. The Indians, to the number of nine hundred, are at Janos, near the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, receiving weekly rations from the State of Chihuahua, and driving a brisk trade in mules and horses stolen from New-Mexico and Texas. From information received, their stock in trade, at last accounts, was getting low, which accounts for the depredations since the withdrawal of the troops from the field; several heads of mules and horses have been taken off from the neighboring towns within the last week, and now we have just heard that Colonel MAGOFFIN'S mules, to the number of forty, were taken last night, from near El Paso, on the Mexican side of the river. The people of our neighboring town of Guadalupe, followed and overtook a party of Indians last week, killed three, and brought in seven prisoners, women and children."

CONDITION OF THE STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER—We fear that the accident which befell the steamer *Knickerbocker*, night before last, will prove more serious than was yesterday anticipated. From her appearance this morning it is evident that her hull is broken aft of the water wheel, but how badly will not be known until she is placed on the floating dock. Her hog frame is separated in various places, but principally aft of the wheel. It is drawn six inches from the deck and about four inches forward of the boiler. She lays at the dock with her head down, with eight feet of water in her forward cabin, and about six feet in the after-cabin. As yet no damage has been done to her engine, but every moment she lays submerged the injury is increased by the tide. It is supposed that she has stranded upon a rock, caused by being overloaded with the heaviest kind of merchandise while aground at the dock. It is said that two steam-pumps have been sent for from New-York to pump her out, but they had not reached here up to noon to-day.—*Albany Ev. Journal, yesterday.*

Samuel Sheely, a farmer of considerable means residing near Hamilton, Ohio, was arrested recently in that town, by United States Deputy Marshal, and six bogus quarter-eagles and two twenty-dollar counterfeit notes on the Farmers and Mechanicsburg Bank at Waynesburg, Pa., were found in his possession. Sheely has been suspected of dealing in counterfeit money for about two years.

LONG ISLAND.

POLITICAL.—The Democrats in the Fifth Assembly District, (Ninth and Eleventh Wards of Brooklyn,) have placed in nomination for Assembly, FELIX CAMPBELL, at present representing the Eleventh Ward in the Board of Supervisors.

The Convention of the Third District have not yet agreed upon a candidate. Another trial will be made on Wednesday next.

BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.—WILLIAM H. PECK, the newly appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn, assumed the duties of that office yesterday. Mr. DANL. VAN VOORHEES, who has held the office for four years, retires with the respect of the whole community. It is understood that Mr. PECK will make no removals at present. He is very hardly pressed by the "outs," and they may succeed in compelling him to make some changes.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—Inspector SMITH, of the First Precinct, paid off the men under his command yesterday. The other Precincts will be paid on Saturday by Deputy Superintendent FOLK. Mr. SMITH is the only Inspector in Brooklyn who has filed the necessary bonds.

BURGLARY.—A jewelry store on Atlantic, near Hicks-street, Brooklyn, was robbed a few nights ago of goods valued at $300. Officer CREAN, of the Second Precinct, arrested a man yesterday on suspicion of being one of the burglars.

THE KNIFE.—An affray took place in Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, between WM. J. POTTS and PETER DAWSON, during which the former was severely stabbed. He was taken to his residence, No. 175 Willoughby-street. DAWSON made his escape. He keeps a groggery in Brooklyn and another in New-York.

A RELIC FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—Mr. WILLIAM BISHOP, who resides about three miles from Portsmouth, Va., on Scott's Creek, picked up a bottle in the water floating by the tide, last Saturday morning, containing a slip of paper, on which were these words:

"WILLIAM BIRCH, San Francisco, on board the steamer *Central America*."

If it was thrown overboard from the *Central America* it has traveled a distance of about 250 miles.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Notwithstanding the assertion in the public prints to the contrary, the first full-length life-size untouched photograph ever made in the world was executed by J. GURNEY, and can be seen at the Fair of the American Institute, Crystal Palace; also examine the matchless collection of Photographs finished in oil, (full length and life-size on canvas,) pastel, aquarelle, India ink and crayon. Imperial, Koh-i-noor and Plain Photographs, Hallotypes and Daguerreotypes executed in the most artistic manner by a corps of talented artistes under the personal supervision of J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT PHOTOGRAPHIC TRIUMPH.

Photographs of life-size, full length, without retouching, are exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. They are the largest in the world.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

are made only at BRADY'S. They are the most exquisite and effective style of portrait yet introduced.

COPIES

from old daguerreotypes, finished either in oil or water color, of any required size.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY

are invited to pay the Gallery a visit.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Myriads of men have been engaged for more than one-quarter of this present century in testing the efficaciousness of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, as remedies, either separately or conjointly, for all internal and external ailments. Their unanimous and enthusiastic verdict in favor of these remedies is now before us, and should convince the most incredulous. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE BANKS.

Rates at which notes on the following banks are taken at EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street:

Bergen County Bank, N. J.	95 cents on $1
Bank of New-Jersey, N. J.	95 cents on $1
All other New-Jersey banks	par.
Niagara River Bank, N. Y.	95 cents on $1
Oliver Lee & Co.'s, N. Y.	95 cents on $1
Ontario County Bank, N. Y.	95 cents on $1
Hollister Bank, N. Y.	95 cents on $1
Dairyman's Bank, N. Y.	95 cents on $1
Yates County, N. Y.	50 cents on $1
Huguenot Bank, N. Y.	90 cents on $1
Bank of Canandaigua, N. Y.	90 cents on $1
Western Bank, Lockport, N. Y.	95 cents on $1
Sackett's Harbor Bank, N. Y.	50 cents on $1
Bank of Orleans, N. Y.	50 cents on $1
Rhode Island Central, R. I.	95 cents on $1
Bank of South County, R. I.	75 cents on $1
Hartford County Bank, Conn.	90 cents on $1
Warren County Bank, Penn.	70 cents on $1
Bank of South Royalton, Vt.	75 cents on $1
All the Philadelphia banks	90 cents on $1
All the Baltimore banks	90 cents on $1
All the Providence banks	90 cents on $1
Medina Bank, N. Y.	80 cents on $1
Chemung County Bank, N. Y.	80 cents on $1
Bank of Lima, N. Y.	95 cents on $1
Leonardsville Bank, N. Y.	80 cents on $1
Hamilton Exchange Bank, N. Y.	90 cents on $1

[Advertisement.]

TRUE EDUCATION

develops in harmony the moral, the mental and the physical powers. Our children need—for moral culture, pleasant Christian homes in the country—for mental education, the well-drilled school—for health and physical development, the free, pure and innocent recreation which can be obtained only in the country. For all the advantages above mentioned, address J. B. CURLEY, Esq., Principal of the Home School Westport, Ct., or apply to Mr. E. A. CURLEY, No. 57 St. Mark's-place, New-York. A few boys only are received. Terms, $150 per year.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENT.—All those visiting PURDY'S National Theatre speak of the entertainment given there nightly in the most glowing terms, which, of course, accounts for the prosperity of the establishment. The new drama of the "Sons of Toil" has made a very favorable impression, and continues to crowd the house on each representation. To-night it will be repeated, with the pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and the comedy of "Lola Montes."

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

Agency of the American Fire Insurance Co.,
Of Philadelphia, No. 75 Liberty-st.
Capital and Surplus, $500,000.

Parties insured by the undersigned in this City, may rely on the prompt payment of losses, as heretofore, in funds current in the City of New-York.
SAMUEL G. WALKER, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

THE RUN OF KNOX.—An excited crowd made KNOX'S celebrated Hat Establishment, No. 212 Broadway, a scene of the wildest excitement yesterday, from early in the morning until long after the expiration of business hours. The run threatens to continue uninterrupted, and yet, we are in hopes that KNOX'S stock will be sufficient to satisfy all applicants. Runs just now are in vogue. We like those like that upon KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

TO REMOVE ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, &C.—Make a few applications of "FONTAINE'S Cream of Wild Flowers." All imperfections will soon disappear, and the skin will be left white, soft, delicate, and fair. For Washing Infants and Children—Preventing chafing, &c., mothers will find it invaluable. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co.
No. 305 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.—Ladies' entrance, No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance, No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

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International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY

Exhibits at his Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, Photographs 7 feet by 5 in dimensions. They are the largest in the world. The public are invited to call and examine them.

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Consultations may be had daily.
Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Office No. 828 Broadway.
H. MELLVILLE, M. D. R. HUNTER, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of Gas-Fixtures just out for the Fall trade; also, a new Patent Gas Purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A full length Portrait of FREZZOLINI, life size, has just been added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 3.

I.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—A complete account of the Financial Panic—Its Causes, Progress and Incidents—Condition of the Money Market in New-York—Affairs in Philadelphia—Suspension of the Philadelphia Banks—Effects of the Panic at the East, South and West—Carefully condensed for this paper.

II.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.—The Department of Machinery.

III.—KANSAS.—Review of Gov. WALKER'S last Proclamation.

IV.—THE SEPOY MUTINY IN INDIA.—Interesting Letter from Rev. Dr. DUFF.

V.—THE RHINE.—"Malakoff" makes a Summer Tour down the Rhine.

VI.—THE CENTRAL AMERICA DISASTER.—Why the schooner *El Dorado* did not assist the steamer.

VII.—THRILLING NARRATIVE.—Rescue of two Brothers from the wreck of the brig *Nancy*.

VIII.—LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.—The Pillow-case.

IX.—EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WEST-STREET.

X.—AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

XI.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XIII.—SUMMARY FOREIGN NEWS.

XIV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—State Politics. Explosion of a French Bubble. The India News. Central America. Secretary COBB and the Money Crisis. Governor WALKER and Kansas. An Elective Judiciary. The Nevisink Murder. Our Railroad Management. Severe Punishments.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Full Report of the Week's Markets—Items.

XVI.—MORMON MOVEMENTS.—A Breaking-up in the East.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	**$2**
Five Copies, one year, for	**5**
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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

REMOVAL.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Are determined to sell their entire stock of
SATIN DE LAINE BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, &c.,
At greatly reduced prices,
In consequence of removing to their new store.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND
WINDOW SHADES,
At Wholesale.
KELTY & FERGUSON,

No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

A CARD.

The subscribers, having been subject to unexpected delay in completing a part of their building on Broadway for the business of the present season, would meanwhile invite attention to a stock of goods adapted to a first-class trade, together with every variety of ready-made clothing, which they have now for sale at their old establishment, on Cherry and Catherine sts.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., New-York.

AT COST, FOR CASH.

We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business coats, overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock.
HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can get at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., gaiters and button boots, slipper ties and toilet slippers, boys, misses' and children's boots and shoes, with India rubber boots and shoes, (Goodyear's patent.) The very best kinds manufactured. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor-House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

SELLING OUT BELOW COST, TO RETIRE FROM business. Carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, &c., &c., at a great sacrifice. I. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

SUGAR IS HIGH! THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cans," and preserve fruits without sugar, fresh the year around. Dépôt No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

MARRIED.

WILLETS—CROSSMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 1, at the residence of Dr. James R. Wood, Mr. EDWARD WILLETS, son of Samuel Willets, to CORNELIA A. CROSSMAN, daughter of Alfred B. Crossman, of Huntingdon, L. I.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

MOSS—NATHAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. I. Lyons, LUCIEN MOSS, of Philadelphia, to SARAH, daughter of Benjamin Nathan, of this City.

GARDINER—GARRETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, at the residence of her grand-father, John Jewett, Esq., JOHN B. GARDINER to MARY E. GARRETT, both of that City.

GRUMMAN—VAN DUYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Prof. Greene, JOSIAH M. GRUMMAN to HELEN LOUISE, daughter of John Van Duyne, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—WOOD.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Jno. H. Todd, GEORGE SMITH, of North Haverstraw, to Miss HENRIETTA A., daughter of Samuel Wood, Esq., of Tarrytown.

WHITE—STARIN.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Matson M. Smith, of Brookline, Mass., CHARLES T. WHITE, of New-York, to GEORGIE A., daughter of I. N. Starin, Esq., of the former place.

JONES—DU BOIS.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Wilson G. Phraner, CHARLES L. JONES to MARY J., second daughter of the late Rev. George Du Bois, all of the above place.

NICHOLS—ALLEN.—At Newark, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. Fur Smith, E. W. NICHOLS, Jr., of Brooklyn, to Miss LIZZIE ALLEN, daughter of the late Jacob Allen, Sen., of Newark.

VAN BEUREN—TAYLOR.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Mr. Cheever, CHARLES E. VAN BEUREN to MARY G., only daughter of Robert R. Taylor, Esq.

MAGIE—BALDWIN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. David Magie, D. D., WILLIAM JAY MAGIE, Esq., to FANNIE, daughter of the late J. J. Baldwin, Esq., both of the same place.

DIED.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, JAMES EDWARD, youngest son of James and Maria L. Rockwell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., on this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHIELLS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, MARY L., daughter of Mr. Robert Shiells.

Her funeral will be attended at the residence of her father, No. 245 East Broadway, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited without further notice.

WADDELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 1, of consumption, Miss JANE WADDELL, in the 20th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her brother, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 160 Spring-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KENYON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 1, NANCY A., wife of R. W. Kenyon, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. S. Z. Henry, of Troy, N. Y., aged 37 years.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

HARLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 1, JAMES H. HARLEY, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and members of Mercantile Lodge I. O. of O. F., and his brethren of the Order of F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 18 Bond-st., on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, EDWARD WILLIAM, only child of N. R. and Martha J. Collins, aged 18 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, on Friday, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock, from No. 19 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

KIP.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 1, ELIZABETH ABBATT, wife of Henry Kip, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. Steamboat *Lockwood* leaves Peck-slip at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GENERAL SCOTT'S PILLOW, the same which was in Mexico, being no longer required, will be on exhibition in the Gallery of Arts, at the Crystal Palace, on and after this day until the close of the Fair. Admission only 25 cents.

HAVE YOU READ
SMITH'S STARTLING STORY OF
CARRIE CASTLETON,
THE VEST-MAKER'S APPRENTICE?

If you have not, be sure to get THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH, if you would learn some of the dark and mysterious Secrets of Life in a great City.

This Story will create a sensation wherever it is read, for the reason that it removes the veil with which Vice screens itself from the public gaze.

THE DISPATCH is sold by all News-Dealers; price 4 cents. An extra edition of 10,000 copies will be printed this week. Send in your orders early to prevent disappointment.

WEED'S SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is the most reliable Sewing Machine ever offered in this market, both in the quality of its work, its durability and simplicity. The operation of it is easier learned than that of any other machine, while it works with ease on the finest silk or the heaviest cloth or leather, on either of which it works in a very superior manner; making a straight evenly laid seam, much finer than ordinary hand work, while both sides of the cloth are stitched alike, rivaling in beauty the most elegant hand work. This Machine rarely gets out of working order, or requires repairs, and is so simple that an operator can perform all ordinary repairs on it until it is worn out. With these advantages over other machines, we feel confident WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES will best meet the wants of families, all kinds of manufacturing clothiers, tailors, boot and shoe makers, or any others requiring a seam in their work. Harness and Saddle manufacturers will find this a machine that will do their work in a rapid and substantial manner, and much nicer than the ordinary way. Families who require much sewing will find this machine peculiarly adapted to their wants, besides saving labor enough in a few months to pay for the machine, as a good operator can earn more than $1,000 per year on one of them. Tailors will find a great saving by using this Sewing Machine, besides being always sure of a superior quality of work that does not rip easily, and that looks much nicer than any hand work. Boot and shoe manufacturers can save thousands of dollars by using this machine in place of the ordinary manner of doing their work, while for many purposes, the work done on leather by this machine, is better than if done in any other way. We invite all who wish to see a good Sewing Machine to call and examine for themselves.
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors,
Show and Salesrooms,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE.

Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.

OLD SILVER WORKED OVER

into any style or pattern. Our house was established over thirty years since in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS,
LADIES' FURS
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FURS
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS,
SLEIGH ROBES.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE WORLD.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Number Forty Ready this Day.
Contents.

THRILLING NARRATIVE OF A SHIPWRECKED PASSENGER ON BOARD THE "CENTRAL AMERICA."

Illustration: Wreck of the Central America"—Adrift on the Ocean.

PROGRESS OF THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.
A METROPOLIS.
UNPUNISHED MURDERERS.
THE TIMES.
NO HOPE!
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
OLD CLO'!
A WORD TO LECTURE-GOERS.
ENGAGEMENTS IN TIME OF PEACE. (By an exasperated young lady.)
BALLAD OF PETER SMITH.

Illustrations: And the Doctor prescribed him a Marriage—She gave a magnificent Toss of the Head—Grew youthful by all of the Youth that in Art is—Oh, Thirty and Thin was Prudence Jones!—She called him Brute and a Beast the next Monday.

TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS. No. XVI. (From our own Correspondent.)

Illustrations: Court of a House in Damascus—Great Khan in Damascus.

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LITERARY.
New Books and Literary Gossip.
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MINING LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

Illustrations: Chinese Miners—Housekeeping—"Lady's Chain!"—Faro—Monte.

COLD IN THE HEAD—A CONFESSION.
SECOND SIGHT.
THE FLOWER-GIRLS OF FLORENCE.
A POEM BY SIR JOHN BOWRING. (Written for a lady of Portland, Maine.)
ONE OF THE INDIAN MUTINEERS.

Illustration: The Brother and the Son and Heir of the Ex-King of Oude, in their Robes of Ceremony.

BLUE AND GOLD.
HON. F. B. ANGEL, OUR MINISTER TO SWEDEN. (With a Portrait.)
MAJOR GARRETT DYCKMAN AND THE GOLD BOX WHICH HE DID NOT GET.

Illustrations: The Box—Major Garrett Dyckman.

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WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
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TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every SATURDAY MORNING, and will be sold at FIVE CENTS a copy. Each number comprises as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:

One Copy for Twenty Weeks	$1 00.
One Copy for One Year	2 50.
One Copy for Two Years	4 00.
Five Copies for One Year	9 00.
Twelve Copies for One Year	20 00.
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To Postmasters and others getting up a Club of Twelve or Twenty-five, a Copy will be sent gratis. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. Specimen Numbers gratuitously supplied.

Clergymen and Teachers supplied at the lowest Club Prices.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!

One hundred dollar Chandeliers reduced to $75; $75 Chandeliers reduced to $55; $50 Chandeliers reduced to $35; Bedroom folding Brackets, 75 cents; one light hall Bracket, 50 cents. Look at our bulletin in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Old Ulcers, Scrofula, and Piles, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK on the first proximo, on the following securities, is payable at the office of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad 7 per cent. Land Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 7 per cent. Land Bonds.
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company's Bonds.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL REPUBLICAN UNION will hold a mass ratification meeting at Stuyvesant Institute No. 659 Broadway on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock. Gen. JAS. W. NYE, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., and JAMES FAIRMAN, Esq., will address the meeting. All true Republicans are invited to attend.
B. F. MANIERRE, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE MILKMEN ENGAGED in the sale of country Milk, held at No. 435 4th-av., on Friday evening, Sept. 25, 1857, for the purpose of considering the proper course for them to pursue relating to the gross injustice about to be forced upon us in the raising the freight on Milk 33 per cent., believing as we do, that the rate of freight already paid by us pays the company as well as any class of freight carried by said company.

A Committee of five (5) were appointed to confer with the President of the Railroad Company, empowered to use all possible means to induce them to have the freight continued at the old rates.

A meeting was called, Sept. 29, at same place, and the committee reported that the President had emphatically declared that the freight would be raised on the 1st of October, yet admitting at the same time that, even at the old rate, the freight on Milk remunerated them a "little better than the first class merchandise." Therefore the following preamble and resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Railroad Companies have increased the rates of freight on Milk 33 per cent., the same to take effect on October 1st, and as our farmers also receive one cent more per quart, to take effect at the same time. We the milkmen of New-York are desirous of giving to our patrons a pure, unadulterated and wholesome article, which cannot be done at the present rates. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the retail price of Milk be, on and after October 1st, 7 cents per quart. Also

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the daily papers.

S. HOPPER, President.
D. W. BALDWIN, Secretary.
T. W. DECKER,
C. SMITH,
W. H. SULLIVAN,
DOREMUS BROS.,
A. MOSHER,
S. D. BINGHAM,
Committee.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

If you have it, go to DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, and make an "investment." Look at their announcement in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, reduced to $19 50; silver-plated coffee and tea urns, reduced to $11; silver-plated cake baskets to $5 50; silver-plated table spoons to $3 50, and silver-plated table forks to $3 75 the dozen. See our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has traveled in the States and Canada, in the hardware trade, and competent to keep books, or make himself generally useful. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER and ironer; no objection to a colored person; must be a good cook, and able to do up gentlemens' linen well; wages $7; to save trouble, none need apply that are not fully competent, and able to bring testimonials from their last employer; such a one may apply at No. 143 Madison-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock, on Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT young women—one as good plain cook, is an excellent baker, washes and irons—the other as chambermaid and waitress, would take care of children and sew; is willing to make herself useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK BY an experienced Protestant woman; also, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waiter, as laundress, as experienced nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, as cook and to wash and iron, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, a Protestant, 15 years old, to do light work, care children, light chamberwork, washing, or assist in general housework. Will be found a neat, willing girl, anxious to try and please her employer; willing to work; wages from $3 to $4. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, a situation to do chamberwork, assist in the washing and ironing, or as general servant,—will make herself useful to a lady; wages $5 to $6 a month. Also a girl of 16, to mind a baby, sews neatly and quickly; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; wishes to go the Hudson River route. Has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged; call at No. 22 James-st., 3d floor, front room, over the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SUPRIORE Protestant young woman, to do housework in a small family, or waiting; wishes a place where she can make a home; also, for a tidy, agreeable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has been two years in her last place. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as good chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Both have the best City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 40 Vandam-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, as chambermaid and waiter, as laundress, as family seamstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and nurse, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT TIDY WOMEN, WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City or a few miles in the country; one does the washing and ironing; does up linens in style; all styles of shirt ironing, or as fine laundry and chambermaid; also, her niece, a girl 18 years, in private family or boarding-house; wages $7 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to do light chamberwork or take care of grown children. Has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 445 Washington-st., near Canal.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestants; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; both have excellent recommendations; the cook has one seven years. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A WAITER MAN, A SITUATION; he understands his business, and has the best of recommendations; any family requiring an industrious and trustworthy servant will hear of one by applying to Mr. DARLING, No. 885 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND steady Protestant young man; is a good coachman and groom, understands horses well, and is a good and careful driver; would be willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCELLENT Protestant woman, as seamstress and nurse; has the best of recommendations, one from Miss Lane, neice to the President;—has no objection to go South. Apply for two days at No. 23 3d-av., Bible House. P. S.—Wanted, a girl, for Boston; wages $11 per month.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and as waitress. Good City references from her last place, where she has lived for the last three years. Inquire at No. 195 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing for a small private family, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Inquire at No. 230 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 54 Spring-st., fourth floor, rear house.

WANTED.—TWO LADIES, SISTERS, RESIDING in Brooklyn, desire employment; one as daily governess in a school or private family; the other as copyist. They can furnish the best references. Address MARIA, office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in washing and ironing. She thoroughly understands her business. The best of City references given. Inquire for two days at No. 65 Main-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant female, of good experience in the care of children, and invalids, and housekeeping; is competent to fill any superior situation. Call at No. 180 22d-st., in the rear, after 11 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; willing to take care of children and do plain sewing; good references. Call at No. 72 Prince-st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family who is capable of cutting and fitting, and is willing to assist in a nursery. Can give the best of City references. Call this day at No. 250 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation as housekeeper and seamstress, or as nursery governess. Inquire for three days at No. 70 Union-place, 4th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Good reference given. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, who is also a good dressmaker. Can give the best of City references. To be seen at the house of her present employer, with whom she has lived for the last two years, No. 27 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. She is willing and obliging, and understands her business. Can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl for cook, washer and ironer: is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 176 Hester-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; would be willing to do light chamberwork, and can do French needlework. Call at 191 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man; understands his trade. City reference unexceptionable; of experience and capability; would like his sister employed in same place to do general housework or dairy-work. Address AGRICULTURE, *Times* office, any day this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, as governess or assistant teacher. Is capable of giving instruction on the piano-forte and organ. Unexceptionable references can be given. Apply to Mrs. [illegible], No. 205 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable English girl who knows her business thoroughly. She is a splendid hand at all kinds of particular work, such as shirts, ladies' fine things, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE person, speaking English well, a situation as waiter in a private family. Prefers the City. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 401 Pearl-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED woman, a situation—a professed cook—makes all kinds of pastry and preserves. No objection to a respectable boarding-house. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with plain sewing in a respectable family. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 Pearl-st., back room, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG women, situations as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; six years' references from last place. Call or address to No. 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can give good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS and seamstress by a lady of much experience; teaches French, English, &c., and has very satisfactory references. To be seen till suited at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, for general house work; is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as good cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE Protestant; will do chamberwork and sewing, or will make herself useful; the other will do housework in a small family; references given. Apply at No. 65 3d-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at the frame house on the corner of Hoyt and Bergen sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN experienced Protestant man, in a private family, or to take care of a place; the best of City reference given. ROBERT JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY FIRST-CLASS Protestant servants, both colored and white, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL woman, who has lived with some of the most respectable families in this City, to whom she will refer. Address E. M., No. 194 East 19th-st. To be seen or heard of for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to go in the country; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 209 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse and to sew. Would have no objections to go South. Good references given. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a respectable private family. Inquire at No. 159 East 16th-st., corner of Avenue A. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork plain sewing, or to take care of children; good City reference given if required. Apply at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter; can be seen for one week if not engaged. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 159 Green-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to take care of a baby. Good reference given. Apply at No. 127 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND HELP in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS a good hand at making ladies' and children's clothing. Good City reference. Apply for two days at cap store No. 803½ Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference. Call at No. 33 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SUPERIOR CLASS of female servants, both colored and white, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, who is a first-rate reader to sing alto in some church in the City, Episcopal preferred. Address ALTO, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 162 Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESBYTErian, a situation as seamstress and to do chamber work; a home preferred to a salary. Inquire or send to No. 118 West 24th-st., fourth floor, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress. Can get the best of City reference by applying at her present employers, No. 37 West 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, one as nurse, the other as chambermaid or chambermaid and waiter. Inquire for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City references. Call at 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WRITER, A SITUATION in a law office. Advertiser has been in such a situation before. Address OMEGA, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply for two days at No. 174 East 36th-st.

THE NEW SERVANTS' INSTITUTE AND home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., supplies daily many families and homes with abundant good, civil, capacle servants, where an extensive and pleasant establishment is open to the satisfaction of all who call for good domestics. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN WHOSE EVENINGS are disengaged is desirous of obtaining some work in the way of copying; writes a plain, legible handwriting. Reference given. Address B. A. R., at this office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS studied law for two years and a half would act as responsible clerk in a good office. Reference unexceptionable. Address WARREN, *Times* office, at once.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A Protestant woman, with good City references, may apply, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or during the evening, at No. 91 5th-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A LAD FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age, who is willing to make himself generally useful. He must reside with his parents and produce unexceptionable references. Apply after 3 o'clock only. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN, American, English, French, German or Scotch, as nurse and seamstress and to do light chamber work; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 94 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. Good City references required. Call at No. 6 East 27th-st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can come well recommended. Apply before 5 o'clock to-day at No. 24 Gramercy-park.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE.
FRIDAY, Oct. 2.—Only Night of
I PURITANI.
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE
Sigs. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and COLLETTI.
SATURDAY, Oct. 3—Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
First appearance as Lucia of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
Sigs. LABOCETTA and GASSIER.

The sale of Seats for PURITANI commences this day, and for LUCIA on Friday, at the Academy, BREUSING'S and at HALL & SON'S. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

Sunday, Oct. 4, Grand Oratorio night.—Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Mme. La Grange, Mlle. Vestvali, Mme. Strakosch, Labocetta, Scola, Gassier, Rocco, Barili. A Grand Chorus and an immense Orchestra. Admission, 50 cents.

Monday, Oct. 5.—Last night of "L'Elisir d'Amore." Mlle. FREZZOLINI, Signors LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT
OF MISS JULIANA MAY PREVIOUS TO HER DEPARTURE SOUTH.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6.

On which occasion Miss JULIANA MAY will be assisted by SIGNOR TAFFANELLI, SIGNOR ALAIMO, and MR. HARRY SANDERSON, the eminent Pianist.
Conductor..........Mr. H. C. Timm.
Sale of tickets ($1 each) will commence to-morrow morning at the usual places.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
To commence with the Overture at 8.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The ballet divertissement
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Flora..........Signorina Rolla.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Antoine, Jerome and the Double Company.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall..........Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut Street Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager..........Mr. F. B. Conway.
FOR THE BENEFIT
of the distinguished eccentric comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who, on this occasion, will sustain three of his most popular characters.
MR. and MRS. F. B. CONWAY,
will also appear.
FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1857,
will be presented the celebrated comedy of the
BUSYBODY,
with the following powerful distribution:
Marplot..........Mr. Charles Mathews
Sir Geo. Airy..........Mr. B. F. Conway
Charles..........Mr. Ralton | Traffic..........Mr. Henry
Gripe..........Mr. Chippendale | Whisper..........Mr. Miller
Miranda..........Mrs. F. B. Conway
Isabinda......Mrs. P. Warren | Scentwell....Miss F. Hall
Patch..........Mrs. J. Sloan
A favorite dance by Miss Kate Pennoyer.
To be followed by the admired interlude, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing (original character)....Mr. C. Mathews
To conclude with the laughable farce of
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Brownsmith (original character).....Mr. Charles Mathews
Amanthis..........Mrs. Archibald
To-morrow (Saturday)—Last night of the engagement of the distinguished comedian, Mr. Chas. Mathews. The BUSYBODY and LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

ON MONDAY THE CELEBRATED RONZANI Ballet and Pantomime Troupe will make their début in New-York, in a grand ballet, in three acts and ten tableaux composed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled FAUST. This ballet will be produced on a scale of splendor and completeness never yet attempted in America, embracing the combined talents of twenty-four of the most eminent pantomime artists in the world, with new and splendid scenery, rich and gorgeous costumes, supported by a corps de ballet of eighty-first class coryphees, and over a hundred male auxiliaries. Notwithstanding the enormous outlay involved in this undertaking the customary prices of admission will be adhered to.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene..........Sole Lessee and Directress.
FIFTH NIGHT OF TWO ORIGINAL PIECES.
The execution of LES LANCIERS, marches and military evolutions, by Twenty beautiful young ladies, including Mr. Jefferson, the theme of general admiration.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1857,
will be performed the comedy of
TRYING IT ON.
Mr. Walsingham Potts..........Mr. Geo. Jordan
After which a new extravaganza, by E. G. P. Wilkins, Esq., entitled
THE SIAM LIGHT GUARD.
Sonofagongo the First, King of Siam..........Mr. Burnett
Camera Facsmile Catchmug..........Mr. Jefferson
Knappkin, a Siamese-Dutch waiter..........Mr. Peters
Mrs. Catchmug, née Fanny Nightingale, prima donna of the Fifth-avenue concerts..........Miss Laura Keene
Cartooch, Colonel of the Siam Light Guard....Miss Wells
Patchouli, Lieutenant..........Miss C. Thompson
Shako, Orderly Serjeant..........Miss Annie Taylor
Babee, Tambour Major..........Miss C. Jefferson
Seventh Regiment of the Siam Light Guard by twenty beautiful young ladies.
To conclude with a new farce, by C. M. Walcot, Esq.,
NOTHING TO NURSE.
Maximilian Muddle..........Mr. Jefferson
Uncle Bradz..........Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MISS CUSHMAN
enthusiastically received by fashionable audiences,
CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
will make her fifth appearance this evening.
FRIDAY as ROSALIND, in the comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Jacques......Mr. C. Fisher | Orlando..........Mr. Briggs
Touchstone..........Mr. Burton
Celia......Miss Ida Clifton | Audrey..Mrs. W. H. Smith.
Rosalind..........Miss Cushman
The comedy will be produced with new scenery and appointments, and all the original music will be sung.
To conclude with a capital farce,
THE TWO BUZZARDS.
Mr. Moore. · Mr. Setchell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS MATILDA HERON,
and last night but one of her engagement prior to her
DEPARTURE FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.
FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1857.
The great play of
CAMILLE,
adapted from the French by Miss HERON.
Camille..........Miss Matilda Heron
Armand..........Mr. Sothern

WALLACK'S.
Miss
MATILDA HERON
Respectfully announces her
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
(Previous to her departure for the South and West,)
ON FRIDAY NEXT, OCT. 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette....25 cents | Pit..........12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
Will be acted the exciting tragedy of
ALEXANDER THE GREAT,
To be followed with the Scottish Romance of
THE VAMPIRE.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.
THE ARTFUL DODGER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.......A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 2, will commence with
SONS OF TOIL.
To be followed by the revived laughable pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
The whole to conclude with the comedy of
LOLA MONTES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE Crystal Aquaria, or transparent tanks of salt and fresh water, now on exhibition at this establishment, are pronounced by all who see them the most extraordinary and interesting novelty ever produced by the hand of science, and are EAGERLY WATCHED BY DELIGHTED THOUSANDS every day. THE FISH ARE FED at 11 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, Oct. 2. AFTERNOON at 3, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her BALLAD PERFORMANCES. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 18 different songs. After which CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES; to conclude (in the evening) with the LAUGHABLE PHYSIOSCOPE. The Living Serpents Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This grand and unequaled display of American Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. The articles are all arranged, and the bulk of the machinery is worked morning, afternoon and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Professor CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAY and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH Season, 1857-'58.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals will take place as heretofore, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. First public rehearsal Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first concert: Sphor's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," (the dedication of sounds;) Overtures to "Manfred," by Schumann; and "Leonora," by Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 361 Broome-st. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE "HORSE FAIR,"
is now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.—FIFTH GRAND Instrumental Concert at the Fair of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, by Dodworth's Full Cornet Band, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 2.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Crystal Palace March..........Rhem.
2. Overture, "Allesandro Stradello"..........Flotow.
3. Scena et Aria from Il Trovatore, "Miserere," &c...........Verdi.
4. Tiger Polka..........Dodworth.
5. Aria from Don Giovanni, "Vedrai Carino"...Mozart.
6. Wedding March..........Mendelssohn.
PART II.
7. Fantasia from "Rip Van Winkle"..........Bristow.
8. English Glee, "Life's a Bumper"..........Calcott.
9. Mazurka, "Des Fraineux"..........Ascher.
10. "Figlia del Amour" from Rigoletto..........Verdi.
11. Quickstep, "The Advance"..........Strauss.
12. National Airs of America..........
No extra charge for admission.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA—residence No. 1 26th-st., east corner Broadway—respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte, to a few select pupils at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. Highest reference. At home 10 to 4.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTS, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
CARPENTERS & FULLERTON,
Comprising a full and well-selected assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNSHING GOODS,
will be sold at a large discount for cash, to close the concern. Sale will continue until Oct. 10, at which time the stock remaining on hand will be sold at auction.
A. F. CARPENTER, Assignee,
No. 285 Broadway, up stairs.

TREMENDOUS FAILURE.
Another large stock, bought of the assignees for cash and to be sold by
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
100 Pieces French Merino, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 10s., a great bargain.
30 pieces Oil-Boiled Black Silks, $1 05, worth 10s.
20,000 Dollars' worth of Fancy Silks, all prices, 40 cents on the dollar.
700 pieces handsome De Laines, 6¼c.
1,200 pieces Paramattas, wide width, 1s.
700 pieces All-Wool De Laines, small patterns, 1s
12,000 yards Mohair De Beige, 6¼c.
7,000 yards Galla Plaids, 12c., worth 25c.
1,300 yards Double-Width Plaids, 18¾c.
And a great variety of all kinds of Dry Goods, found in a first-class dry goods establishment.
Ladies, this is the best opportunity ever offered to buy One Dollar's worth for Fifty cents,
ALEXANDER JUST,
Silk and Shawl Store,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

REAL IRISH POPLINS, AT $1 PER YARD,
Plain; also, Bayadere Stripes,
In all colors.
Auction Goods, and sold at less
than cost to import,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

HIGH COLORED ENGLISH POPLIN,
75 cents per yard,
Just opened
by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
6 cases of beautiful English Poplins
at the above reduced rate.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.
From the New-York Herald of Sept. 25.

The New-York *Herald*, in noticing the rich and varied styles of Cloaks and Mantillas in this establishment, discourses as follows:

In the MANTILLA department we have the richest velvets, the costliest laces, and the most extensive trimmings.

The SULTANA, exhibited by MACKENZIE, is made of the richest Genoa velvet, trimmed in a novel manner with Chantilly lace. The sleeves are of the fashionable shape, long and full, and from the point depends a heavy tassel, while on the front side are laid four horizontal medallion bands or straps of Chantilly lace, graduated from the wrist to the shoulder. This has a light and elegant appearance, and is certainly a most pleasing innovation.

The SPANISH CIRCULAR is likewise composed of velvet. It has a pretty pointed hood, each point ending in a tassel. One side is looped-up Spanish style, and we have no doubt will be worn by many of our ladies with true Spanish grace.

The TURKISH MANTLE, or Manteau Mussulman, one of those beautiful creations of taste which are so pleasant to look upon, for a "thing of beauty is a joy forever." It is made of velvet and has the indispensable hood, ending in one point—the only graceful shape for a hood that we know of.

The ORIENTAL is a piquant, glittering style that attracted much attention and admiration. It is of velvet, and is sprinkled over with buttons that gleam and sparkle with the slightest motion.

The "FREZZOLINI," which is as beautiful and will be as popular as its namesake, is made of different materials, velvet, cloth, &c. In fact, we have seldom seen a more successful opening.

From the New-York Dispatch, Sept. 27.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE opened a superb stock of Fall and Winter garments on Thursday, and really seems to have surpassed himself in their style of beauty and magnificence.

The "FATIMA" is a large velvet shawl, the upper part superbly embroidered with silk and jet, in a small shawl point, which reaches the waist. This is surrounded by a very rich fringe, over a quarter of a yard in depth, below which the same splendid design, magnified into larger proportions, is embroidered on the lower part of the shawl in the same materials, and terminates in a second row of magnificent fringe.

The "ZAIRE" is a very large velvet cloak, with wide flowing sleeves, and a small double cape, pointed at the centre, and edged with bugle tasseled buttons, three rows of which form a border round the bottom of the cloak.

The "SPANISH CIRCULAR" is exceedingly graceful, and of magnificent proportions. It ought to have been called the *Vestvali*, somehow reminding one of her superb dash and *nonchalance*. It has no sleeves, but is looped up where it falls over the arm with rich tassels: these are also suspended from the four points of the hood, and comprise the whole of the decorations; and, indeed, nothing more is required.

The "FREZZOLINI," beautiful and modest, steals into our hearts like the fair cantatrice after whom it is named. It is composed of the finest French gray beaver cloth, with very wide loose sleeves laid in a plait, and ornamented with cord and tassels. A broad fold of fine drab *chene* poplin forms a border, giving the effect of costly plush, with the addition of being much more durable. Drop buttons also surround the hood, which is novel and striking in form. The cost of these garments is exceedingly moderate, considering their beauty and the expensive character of the materials of which they are composed.

The "ZOBEIDE" is a pretty mantle for October. The upper part is a small shawl-shaped talma, with a border of rich guipure worked into jet, placed on the velvet. Below this descends one or two deep black lace flounces, the lower one sweeping the entire skirt.

MACKENZIE'S Cloak, Mantilla and Fur Emporium, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth's Building, New-York.

TO ALL WHO HAVE READY CASH!
In order to meet the present financial crisis, we have marked down our entire stock of French China, English Iron-stone China, cut and pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware to the
COST PRICE,
thereby offering cash buyers the opportunity of supplying themselves with such goods at prices barely covering the importation and manufacturing value.
PURCHASERS FOR MONEY
are invited to inspect the figures below:

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 80
White French China Soup Plates, the dozen	1 80
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 62
White Iron-stone Dinner Plates, extra thick, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone Soup Plates, extra thick, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone Breakfast Plates, extra thick, the dozen	88
White Iron-stone Tea Plates, extra thick, the dozen	63
White Iron-stone Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
White Iron-stone Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00
White Iron-stone Toilet Sets, first quality	2 50
White Toilet Sets, second quality	1 60
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	95
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 37
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Three-light Chandeliers, for gas	7 00
Four-light Chandeliers, for gas	8 50
Hall Lights, for gas	3 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets for gas, two joints	75
Hall Brackets for gas, one light	50
Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen	2 50
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	1 37
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	19 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50

Fifty complete sets painted and gilded French China Dinner Services, ranging in price from $65 to $250. Also, a large assortment of Paris-made Clocks and Bronzes.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, Nos. 631 and 635 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES—Another lot of those splendid Moire Antiques in all colors, will be opened this day, at $1 50 per yard,
T. M. JAMES, No. 120 6th av., near 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
Imported and manufactured solely for
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
Together with every variety of head-dresses appropriate to the season, for ladies, misses and children, are now attracting the fashionable world to that popular establishment.

MOURNING CLOAKS.
New and beautiful styles now open, at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
A splendid assortment for Fall and Winter.
BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

OPERA CLOAKS.
OPERA CLOAKS.
OPERA CLOAKS.
BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.,
Having concluded to go out of his present business, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he is selling out his stock of carpeting and floor oil-cloths at a great sacrifice. There will be great bargains offered to purchasers of English velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, superfine and common ingrain carpetings, floor oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, table and piano covers, English druggets, matting, stair rods, &c. Buyers of carpeting, think of this if you want bargains. Call early. J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—AN EXTENSIVE IMportation just received from the Hudson Bay Company, Russia, Siberia and Germany, consisting of sable, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, squirrel, ermine, fitch-mountain marten, victorines, muffs, cuffs, capes, sleigh-robes, &c., in every variety. Ladies and gentlemen visiting the City, or residents, a great inducement is offered under the present crisis. We guarantee to sell 40 per cent. less than any other establishment. Wholesale buyers supplied.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

HARD TIMES—GREAT SCARCITY OF MONEY, extraordinary bargains in Dry Goods. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., will offer this day 5,000 yards Ducal Plaids at 12½ cents per yard, worth 30 cents; also 7,500 yards Wool Plaids at 28 cents, cost to import 50 cents, with a large lot of other goods at the same rate.
No. 120 6th-av., near 8th-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY Beavers and Felts in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy Furs. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

WET GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, cassimeres, broadcloths, poplins, moire antiques, plaids, de laines, ginghams, muslins, linens, table cloths, stella shawls, velvet vestings, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

MILLINERY,

MILLINERY.—MRS. SELF, NO. 120 SIXTH-AV., begs to inform the ladies of New-York that on Saturday, the 5th inst., she intends to resume in her new and commodiously-fitted up store and show-rooms with a large stock of French millinery, suitable for the present season.

BEAVER BONNETS.—A LARGE STOCK OF Beaver Bonnets, of the first quality, are now selling at $1 each, at Mrs. SELF'S millinery store, No. 120 6th-av.; also, a large stock of Ostrich and other feathers, at equally low prices.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PERmanent board for himself and wife, in a respectable private family, where no other boarders are taken. A furnished sitting-room, with bed-room attached, in the second-story of some house with modern improvements is required. Location above Houston-st., and west of Broadway. Terms, including fire and gas, limited to $15 per week. The advertiser expects comforts, but not elegance, and hopes to find a good home that will be appreciated. Unexceptional references given and required. Address M. M., box No. 1,407 Post-Office. Boarding houses need not answer.

BOARDING.—A FINE, LARGE, WELL-FURNISHed room, with hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, (or two rooms if desired,) with or without partial board, may be obtained in a private family, by one or two gentlemen; house first class; location a few doors west of Broadway, below Union-square; no other boarders taken. Address, with name, H. S. B., Box No. 424 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City. Persons with small children will not be received.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES can find pleasant board for the Winter on the North River above Newburg. Situation delightful—terms moderate. For particulars address Box No. 3,254 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom, with board, can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to make an arrangement to board with a private family, where she can have a few pupils in vocal or piano-forte music. Satisfactory references given. Address L. C., at this office, any time this week.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board up town, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. The location must be pleasant and terms reasonable. Reference exchanged. Address N. W. C., *Times* office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st, a few moments' walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., (junction of Astor-place.)—Two large rooms, connecting, on second floor. Also, one large front room on third floor, with bedrooms connecting. Would also accommodate a few day boarders.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON FIRST OR second floor, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 255 Greene-st., near Waverly-place; private table if desired.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS at a bargain; one on the north side 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, 25x50 feet, lot 100 feet, and one 20x40 feet, lot 50 feet, each brown stone and brick with the modern improvements; also one north side 47th-st., middle of the block between 6th and 7th avs., three story and basement brown stone first class house 20x50, lot 100 feet. Address note to ALLEN & STEVENS,
Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap, price from $5,000 to $5,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $1,800. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 528 Houston-st.; has all the modern improvements; lot 20:9 by about 70. Price $7,500, most of which can remain on mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 11 A. M., or at No. 82 East 26th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 435 BROOME-STREET.—This property is situated only 100 feet from Broadway, and therefore offers great inducements to those who wish to transact a good business without paying a very high rent. To a good tenant favorable terms will be offered. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 38 3d-st, corner 2d-av., in perfect order, with gas, Croton water, &c. Also, a part of the furniture for sale, if required. The location is very desirable for business men. Apply to F. WILKINSON, No. 26 Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement dwelling-house No. 86 West 25th-st. This house is new; has furnace, gas, water-closets, and all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 28TH-ST., near 4th-av., three story, 12 rooms, with the improvements. Rent $125 per month. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st. Smokers and boarding-house keepers will please not apply.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY BRICK house to a small private family only. Some of the rent would be taken in board for one person. Apply at No. 67 West 22d-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR a flour, feed and provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., being a large 5-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar; entire, or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DWELLING NO. 137 2d-av., being about 35 feet front, and finished with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, WITH POWER, AT No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av. Also a machine shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE family; to lease or purchase, a modern house in good order, pleasantly situated, (near Union-square preferred;) must be 20 feet wide and 3 stories high. Rent about $1,000. Address Box No. 1,662 Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF Madison, a number of good farms, all in good order and beautifully situated, and well worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing property in the country; one farm of 40 acres, one of 50, 60, 75, 84, 100, 115, 132 and 220 acres; these are all good farms, with good improvements; the one of 40 acres is a beautiful one, with fruit of all kinds, fine gardens, good buildings, handsomely shaded with trees, and a large lawn before the house, and well worthy the attention of any one who desire a beautiful country place, it being within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt in Madison. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the dépôt.

$6.000.—FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF EXcellent land, lying within 15 rods of the dépôt of a rapidly-growing town, of 1,000 inhabitants, on the Michigan Central Railroad, about 100 miles from Chicago. On said land there is full 3,000 cords of wood, worth at dépôt 12s. per cord. A large quantity of it can be sold immediately for village lots, for which there is an increasing demand. It will be sold reasonable for cash, or will exchange for desirable Eastern property, or a good stock of staple dry goods. Any person wishing any further information will please address JOHN J. WHEELER,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, ONE OF THE very best on Long Island, within 15 miles of New-York, and half a mile from the railroad dépôt at Brushville. It is very pleasantly situated on the Jericho plank road; contains 115 acres of as good land as can be found on the island; 107 acres under cultivation, and 8 acres covered with young Locust. On said farm are a good dwelling-house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY SEAT, containing about six acres, with commodious house and out-buildings. Situation preferred on the banks of either the North or East river, and within 20 miles of the City. Address Box No. 387 Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 12, inst., at their office No. 13 Park-place. The polls will be open from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.
E. C. KING, Secretary. A. G. BOGERT, President.
P. S.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place and day at 5 o'clock P. M.
E. C. KING, Secretary.

EVERETT CLUB.—MEMBERS OF THIS ASSOciation will please take notice that the first regular meeting of the Winter Term will be held at the Club Rooms, Brooklyn Athenæum, on the evening of THURSDAY, 8th inst. JAS. RAYMOND REYNOLDS,
H. S. SHATTUCK, Treasurer. Secretary.
Young men of literary tastes, desirous of joining this Club, will please hand in their names to the Secretary on that evening.

REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—An election of permanent officers, and an Executive Committee, will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Republicans of the District are invited to attend. By order of the Club.
SOLOMON L. HULL,
CHARLES CHENY, Committee.
WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON,

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. Let every member be present.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE BROTHERS OF COVENANT Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN PERRY, at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boats leave Whitehall at 1 o'clock P. M. Brothers will meet at the ferry-house.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW—At wholesale and retail, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter Term of this school will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28. Pupils prepared for college or business. For circulars, address Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAMmar School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. 5. The public is respectfully informed that the schoolhouse has been considerably repaired and improved, with a view to furnish superior facilities for the proper prosecution of study, and to provide the scholars with thoroughly ventilated recitation rooms. Any information desired in regard to the schools can be procured from any of the following school officers:
Commissioners—Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Burlew.
Inspectors—John P. Crosby, John M. Knox.
Trustees—Edward L. Beadle, Wm. N. Blakeman, Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, Samuel Hotaling, Eli Goodwin, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., Thomas Denny.
Those wishing for details, in regard to the management of the schools, can be accommodated by calling at the school-house, on THOMAS HUNTER, Principal of Male Department, or on JANE M. LINSEY, Principal of Primary Department.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., was reopened Sept. 7. Assistant instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Orient, Guillaudeu & Coe. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st.
REFERENCES: Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

A LADY RESIDING ON THE HUDSON, possessing ample facility for so doing, wishes to receive into her family a few young girls to educate with her own. They will have the care of a mother, together with a thorough instruction in English, music, drawing and the languages. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 1,968, Post-Office.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars with references can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 30th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT FOR $5—in ten lessons of one hour each, and full success guaranteed to every pupil, young and old. Double-entry book-keeping, day and evening. Terms, $15 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms No. 362 Broadway.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."—*Wm. C. Bryant.*

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preëminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, is now open. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st, near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL FOR BOYS is now open, and invites the attention of parents. J. H. TYNG, No. 81 East 16th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching desires a situation to teach French and Music; would instruct in all the English branches if required. Her present engagement terminates this Fall; would go South or West a short distance. The most satisfactory references given. Call, or address Miss ALTON, for two weeks, at No. 231 35th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED.—TWO SISTERS FROM EUROPE WISH situations—the one as afternoon governess; the other as morning or daily governess. They teach all the usual branches of an English education, music, French, Italian and German. Good references. Address C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations as resident or daily teachers in families; one experienced in giving instruction in English, French, Latin and music; the other in English and music. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WHO has received a liberal education, a position as assistant teacher in some respectable school or academy, either in city or country. Undoubted references as to character and ability given. Address box No. 2,172 Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF Harvard University, would prepare a few pupils for the advanced classes in college, at his or their residence; and would give instruction to young gentlemen whose early education has been neglected; he is an accomplished Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Belles Lettres scholar. Address or apply to No. 204 Monroe-st.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, OF SEVERAL years' successful experience in teaching, with good testimonials and references, is now awaiting an engagement. Address LEVERIDGE, *Times* Office.

SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED with competent Teachers and Governesses; Parents supplied with Circulars of Schools. Principals wishing Pupils, should make immediate application. Teachers, wanting situations, should address SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING—AT NO. 54 EAST 13th-st., west of Broadway. Mr. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th of October. Days—Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly soirées as usual. By particular request, a gentleman's class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a practicing soirée every Saturday evening, at which the present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon, will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 93 6th-av., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 9 Broad-st.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND OTHER FURNITURE,
IN CONTINUATION,
THIS DAY, AT No. 455 BROADWAY.

Comprising over 200 lots first-class parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture, of the manufacture of Stilwell & Hazleton, and warranted in every respect.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—SPECIAL SALE—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000	New-Jersey Central Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000	Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$22,000	Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000	Chicago City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1876.
$5,000	New-York City 6 per cent. Stock, due 1859.
$10,000	Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1877.
$14,000	Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds, due 1862.
$15,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

68 shares Androscoggin Railroad (pref. st'k.)	$100 each
10 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad	$100 each
30 shares Nassau Bank	$100 each
50 shares Park Bank	$100 each
[illegible] shares Citizens' Bank	$25 each
[illegible]05 shares People's Bank	$50 each
50 shares Continental Bank	$100 each
20 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	$100 each
40 shares Irving Insurance Co	$25 each
20 shares Commercial Insurance Co	$50 each
80 shares New World Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Beekman Insurance Co	$25 each
89 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Washington Insurance Co	$50 each
2[illegible] shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co	$100 each
20 shares Atlantic Insurance Co	$50 each

Special sale TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Oct. 3.
Next regular sale, MONDAY, Oct. 5.

Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.

Office, No. 46 Pine Street, corner William.

Auction Sales at the Merchant's Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, also at the Board of Brokers.

FRIDAY, October 2d.

25 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
60 shares Artisan's Bank, (hypothecated,) $100 each.
50 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each.
10 shares Rutger's Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
16 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
200 shares American Guano Co. stock, $100 each.
$2,000 6 per cent. bonds of the City of Brooklyn $1,000 each
$5,000 8 per cent. bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
$4,000 7 per cent. of Terre Haute and Alton R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
20 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
36 shares Ocean Bank stock, $50 each.
94 shares Grocer's Steam Sugar Refining Co., $100 each.
80 shares Bowery Bank stock, $25 each.
20 shares Broadway Bank stock, $25 each.
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., $20 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
40 shares United States Life Insurance Co., $50 each.

Henry T. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE OF the splendid furniture in residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., comprising some of the richest and best-made furniture which has ever come under the auctioneer's hands for sale. Solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin brocade; 1 full 7-octave piano-forte, cost $600; tapestry and velvet carpets, &c. Sale THIS DAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve or regard to the weather. The house is replete with desirable furniture, such as two solid carved rosewood suites, in satin brocade; very rich one do. do. in silk velvet; solid rosewood secretary bookcase, plate-glass front; rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror-doors and back; reception chairs, spring voltaire chairs, carved marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; about 100 yards parlor carpeting, nearly new; 2 very large gilt frame pier-glasses, with marble-top brackets to match; several very valuable oil-paintings; Dresden China mantle ornaments, candelabras and figures; one seven-octave piano, beautifully inlaid with pearl, a splendid instrument, cost $500. The chamber furniture consists of solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; pure curled hair and spring mattresses; mahogany sofa-beds and sofa; rocking and spring-seat chairs; rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, mahogany washstands and bureaus, ingrain 3-ply and oil-carpets, mirrors, clocks, rosewood corner-stands, &c.; also, Dining-room—1 solid walnut extension table; 2 do. tea-tables; sofa-bed, oak and cane-seat chairs; 2 very rich tea-sets, dinner service, breakfast sets, plated ware, table cutlery, cut-glass ware, rich painted window shades, 2 sets of very heavily-worked lace curtains, and a large variety of furniture too numerous to mention in advertisement. Catalogues can be had on Thursday at Mr. Taylor's, broker's office, corner of New Bowery and Chatham-st., or at the house on morning of sale. Careful men will attend to ship and pack, if necessary. Sale by order of JAMES M. TAYLOR, Assignee.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, PIER GLASSES, CHANDELIERS, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant and costly furniture contained in house No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors east of 8th-av. This sale will be found worthy of special attention, as everything in the house is in perfect order, having been used but a short time, and will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of sale. Goods must be removed immediately.

Parlor Furniture consists of two elegant full suites of rosewood furniture, covered in blue color brocade, en suite, in silk velvet, two superior rosewood etageres, plated doors, large and elegant pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets, rich embroidered curtains to twenty windows, bronze clock, runs one year, rosewood ladies' chairs, reception and Turkish chairs, in tapestry, rosewood centre and sofa tables, with mosaic and statuary tops, ladies' French secretary, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, with marble-top music cabinet, stool and rich cover, magnificent mantel vases, groups, Bisque candelabras, and unique parlor ornaments of every description. Also a large and valuable collection of oil-paintings, of real merit, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.

Rosewood Bedsteads—Eighteen large hair mattresses, marble washstands, China toilet sets, magnificent rosewood armoire, French mirror front, French chairs, mirrors, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood bureaus, with a very large variety of elegant oak dining-room furniture, of the finest description, rich China silver ware, ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 76 Beekman-st.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, VELVET CARPETS, and WORKS OF ART, &c.—D. S. H. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M., all the entire contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., embracing a large quantity of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room goods, of the very best quality and very little used. From the catalogue we subjoin: Elegant mahogany dining table, 13 feet; buffet and chairs to match, rich china dinner and tea sets, silver services, casters, forks, salvers, ivory cutlery, rich cut glassware, &c.; velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and pier tables, Sevres and other China vases, and elegant decorations, pier and oval glasses, bronze gas fixtures, oil-paintings, engravings, 7-octave rosewood piano, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, fine hair mattresses and bedding, sofas, chairs, bookcases, lounges, &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive and no postponement. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at Auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany tête-à-têtes, in hair cloth; mahogany chairs in ditto; black walnut marble-top etageres, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood chairs in brocatel, easy chairs in enameled leather and reps, black walnut bureaus, lace window curtains, black walnut washstands and bedsteads, crockery and glass ware.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 150 cases Schiedam Schnapps, 14 8-casks Brandy in bond.

Irving, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SPLENDID AND NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—IRVING, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Oct. 7, 1857, an elegant, substantial and costly collection of rosewood brocatel furniture, of the newest patterns, magnificent French plate mantel, pier and oval mirrors, elaborately carved rosewood wardrobes and bedsteads, &c., and a very superior collection of oil-paintings, a great variety of beautiful window curtains, &c. This sale presents unprecedented advantages, as bargains can be had. Those about purchasing are invited to inspect the furniture, &c., at any time after 10 o'clock A. M. daily until day of sale on the premises No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Positive Sale of valuable property on Dey-street—The new, 5-story marble-front store, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, 25x77 feet. The property is now leased to a responsible tenant for a term of years, at $5,000 per annum. $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

STUFFED BIRDS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and beautiful collection of stuffed birds in groups on branches and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, bondholders and friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad will be held at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, in 8th-st. near Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the condition and prospects of the Company. The Committee would urge upon all interested in its permanent welfare the absolute necessity of a general attendance.

BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
JOHN STEWARD, Jr.,
Committee of Stock and Bondholders.

IRA N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of Corning & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

Terms of Payment.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in cash.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TREVOR & COLGATE—SUCCESSORS TO BEEBEE & CO., have taken the office No. 47 Wall-st., lately occupied by that firm, and are prepared to buy and sell all descriptions of Specie and Bullion on the most liberal terms.

TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-st.
New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York. References—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

COLLECTION OFFICE.—NOTES, BILLS AND drafts, payable in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada, will be collected—in specie or currency as may be directed—with promptness, and on moderate terms, by JAMES CURRIE, No. 52 William-st.

New York and New-Haven Railroad Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.—New-York, Oct. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON unincumbered Brooklyn real estate. Address MORTGAGE, at the office of this paper.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 Canal-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2.
B. T. COMPTON, President.
W. J. Wilcox, Secretary.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 80 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Summer Arrangements—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3¾ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James P. Haight, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. Buxton, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. Brinkerhoff, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. Whitney, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th of October next. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of October inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 83—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL

Cures Consumption and Coughs,
Diminishes Night Sweats,
Imparts strength to the body.
It is the only remedy to use.
Physicians prescribe it
With great success in all cases.
Buy that in flat bottles, with
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
In full on each label,
And RUSHTON'S in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and retail at
No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and
No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed eyes was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the Triesemar in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Watleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND *is the ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"The Cause and Cure."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases at his old-established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 26 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diplomas in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MATHEW A. WILSON and JAMES WILSON, at Wilmington, N. C., under the name of MATHEW A. WILSON, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.

MATHEW A. WILSON,
JAMES WILSON.

The firm of MATHEW A. WILSON and JAMES WILSON, in Wilmington, N. C., existing under the name of MATHEW A. WILSON, being dissolved, the business of said firm will hereafter be conducted and exist under the name and style of JAMES WILSON.

New-York, Sept. 29, 1857. JAMES WILSON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1857.
PETER ROBERTS,
H. T. CROSBY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by MANCHESTER & CO., who will continue the Diamond business at No. 15 Maiden-lane.

E. W. BURR,
E. W. MANCHESTER,
New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. J. H. BATES.

N. B.—E. W. BURR will continue the manufacture of jewelry at No. 315 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Laths, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 20-horse power. Address, soon, L. H., Westport, Conn.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Taugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. Wotton, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Cumming, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain William H. Reynolds, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

Returning—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE NORWALK BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 15th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES GIBSON against XAVIER BAZIN and P. B. SPEAR.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 24th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 24, 1857. SAMUEL OWEN,
s25-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON, Executor.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY, Administratrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1857.
ap24-law6mF* JOHN E. LANDON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
Surviving Executors.
au14-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
WILLIAM E. TREADWELL,
WILLIAM HUSTACE, } Executors.
au7-law6mF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK against EDMUND H. TAYLOR, Jr., ISAAC SHELBY and WILLIAM SHOUSER, (composing the firm of TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO., of Lexington, Ky.)—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand dollars, with interest from the 21st day of September, 1857, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
s25-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. CRAWFORD against J. ALMOSNINO and J. RODRIGUES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty cents, with interest from the first day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 14, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 14th day of August, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,
au28-law12wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York by the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new reservoir, &c., in said City.—To FRANCIS CLARK, FRANCIS CLARK, Jr., JANET CLARK, and all others claiming an interest in the premises hereinafter described, or the moneys awarded therefor: Take notice, that by virtue of an order this day entered, on the petition of MATTHEW KANE, THOMAS KANE, MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN, and THOMAS KEIRNAN, her husband, in the above-entitled matter, you are hereby notified to appear before LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., the referee appointed to examine into and report upon the claims of the said petitioners, and of any others who may be interested in and to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above matter to estate of THOMAS KANE, for lot No. 65 in block No. 575, and lot No. 40 in block No. 678, in their report in the above matter, at his office No. 85 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.

MATTHEW KANE,
THOMAS KANE,
MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN,
THOMAS KEIRNAN, } Petitioners.

James Ward Smyth, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 192 Broadway. o1-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against CORNELIUS BERRIAN, AUGUSTUS P. WOODRUFF and ANN ELIZA WOODRUFF, his wife, Timothy Guiderih, William Mooney, Joseph W. Vail, Alexander Adams, William Thompson, John Stephenson, Herman Livingston, James Lawton, Alexander Willis, John J. Colvin, John T. Wendover, Daniel Sargent, William W. Bonnett, Philip McGiven, the President, Directors and Company of the City Bank of New-Haven, the Mechanics Banking Association, Selah Bates, Alice Murphy, administratrix, &c., of Charles Murphy, deceased, John Rork, Eugene Kettletas, the Empire City Bank, United States Trust Company, Receivers of the Empire City Bank, Daniel Gallagher, Charles L. Stuart, Patrick McBride, Edward Lee, John F. Cleu, Cesaire Court, Archer Martine, Charles V. Martine, Thomas V. Russell, William Stuart, William Brolly, Charles Turner, John G. Lindermann defendants.—Summons for relief.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Fulton st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1857.
WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint mentioned in the above summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1857.
WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
o2-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty day days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
No. 237 Broadway, New York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1857.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL
o2-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, JOHN W. MOTT, JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, Jr., against the FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 30th May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 6, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th September, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON,
s18-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., against the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 30th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 6, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of September, 1857.
JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s18-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN S. SLEIGHT,
Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against [illegible] BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of [illegible].—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York this day, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 25th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 321 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.
CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL,
je19-law6mF* Administratrix.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 1.

$3,000	N.Y. State 5s, '58	93	225	Erie Railroad	11½
3,000	Mich. State 6s	67	18	do	11½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	75	350	do	11½
5,000	do	74	50	do ...s3	11
13,000	Virginia 6s	77	350	do ...c	11⅛
10,000	do	78	100	do ...c	11½
11,000	Missouri State 6s	67	350	do	33
[illegible]	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	68	550	Reading Railroad ...s3	32⅞
[illegible]	do	68¼	200	do	32½
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	79	550	do ...s10	32½
1,000	E. R. 3d M.B. '83	60	200	do ...s5	32½
1,000	E. R. C. Bds. '71	30	100	do ...s10	32⅝
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	49	200		
1,000	Ill.C.R. B. ex int.	69	10	Sixth Avenue R. R.	81
1,000	do	68	112	Mich. Cen. R. R.	42
1,000	do	67	50	do	41
3,000	do	66	10	do	41¼
3,000	do	65½	25	do	41½
11,000	do	67	50	Panama R. R. ...b30	71¼
25	Merchants' Bank	93	100	do ...b60	71
5	Bank of America	95	12	do	70
5	do	94	10	do	69¾
20	Bank of Commerce	83	250	Illinois Cen. R. R.	82
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	70	50	do	81½
13	Metropolitan Bank	74	150	do	80
36	do	75	100	do	79½
5	Park Bank	76	25	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	9
10	Imp. & Traders Bk.	90	250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	27¾
8	Bank of New-York	98	400	do	28
158	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99	200	do	28⅛
23	Canton Co.	14½	150	do	28¼
200	Penn. Coal Co.	61¼	35	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	64
200	Cum. Coal Co.	7¼	40	do	62
400	do ...s3	7⅛	45	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	62
665	do ...s3	7	25	do ...b3	61
300	do ...s10	7	100	do ...s3	60
35	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	60	50	do	59½
22	N. Y. Cen. R.	60	150	do ...b3	59
250	do	59¾	50	do ...b3	58½
250	do	59	200	do ...c	58¾
50	do ...b13	58½	45	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	12
50	do	58	35	La Cr. & Mil. R.R.	7
284	do	57¼	110	do	6¾
150	do ...s15	57½	25	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	15

BETWEEN BOARDS.

By Adrian H. Muller.

$6,000 Louisiana 6 ⅌ cent. coupon bonds, 1893.	$75
$6,000 Louisiana 6 ⅌ c. coupon bds., 1894.	73@75¼
100 shares N. Y. & Erie R.R., $100 each.	10¼
65 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.	100¼
19 shares WilliamsburgCityFireIns.Co.(hyp)	100
60 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co. $25 each.	100
40 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co. $25 each.	99
40 shares Home Fire Ins.Co. $100 each.	116@110½
20 shares Corn Ex. Fire Ins. Co. $50 ea.	112@114
30 shares Mechanics' Bank, $25 each.	97¾

By Albert H. Nicolay.

$20,000 Milwaukee City 7 ⅌ cent. bonds.	52½@52
$15,000 N. Jersey Cen. R. R. 2d m. bds.	61½@59¾
$25,000 Mil.&Horicon R.R.1st.m.8 ⅌ c.bs.	26⅞@27¼
$25,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 1st mtg. bds.	57½
$2,000 Iowa County (Wis.) 8 ⅌ cent. bonds.	50
$3,000 Lexington City, (Ky.) 6 ⅌ c. bonds.	48¼
$10,000 Cle.&Pittsb'g.R.R.1st m.7⅌c.bds.	50½@50
7 shares Sixth Avenue R. R.(hyp) $100 each.	83
20 shares N.Jersey R.R.&Tran.Co.$100 each.	110¼
256 shares BrooklynGs.Lt.Co.(hyp)$25ea.	115@114½
316 shares Williamsburg City Bank, $50 each.	108
50 shares Atlantic Bank, (hyph.) $100 each.	66
100 shares Peoples' Bank, $50 each.	82¼@82½
60 shares Grocers' Bank, $25 each.	89
20 shares Commonwealth Bank.	80
20 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each.	108¼
75 shares Broadway Bank, $25 each.	120¾
60 shares Bowery Bank, $25 each.	84¼
10 shares Hanover Bank, $100 each.	74⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	50	5	Mich. Central R. R.	42
10,000	Mo. State 6s...b15	67	12	do	40
3,000	do	66½	50	do	39
4,000	do	66	75	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	15
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	70	25	Erie Railroad	11⅛
20	Bank of Commerce	82½	100	do	11⅛
300	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	7	13	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	59
400	do	6½	10	do	58
50	do	6⅞	25	do	57¾
600	do ...s3	6	100	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	10½
250	do ...s10	6	105	do	11
27	Penn. Coal Co.	61	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	6½
100	do ...s3	60	26	Reading Railroad	33
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99	100	do ...c	31¾
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	60	100	do	33¼
25	N. H. & Hartford R.	102			

THURSDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

There are two or three redeeming points in the market to-day, notwithstanding the general gloom in regard to the continued heavy sacrifices at the Stock Board, and the almost complete demoralization of both the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges. These points are important, as well as intrinsically encouraging, and would under ordinary circumstances remove all trouble in the exchange of commodities and money, as well as arrest the further destruction of Stock values. 1. The Banks are moving in perfect accord. They feel assured of their position, and pursuant to agreement are enlarging their line of accommodation. 2. The failures in this City of the week are few, and not of the magnitude to aggravate the prevailing distrust and embarrassment. 3. The Specie relief is large and constant, and moreover beyond the present need of the banking movement at this point. The Sub-Treasury disbursed, to-day, $506,337 in excess of the receipts. The expresses from the South brought in full $200,000. There is some Gold going to the relief of the Eastern Banks, but little or none to the West, and of course none to Europe. The demand at the bank counter is scarcely remarked upon. The popular confidence in the Specie basis remains true, and ought at least so far to be relied upon, come what may from other quarters, as to restore *at once* the ordinary means of moving to tide-water and exporting the produce of the country. The impression, we find, gains ground on the Street that the chief impediment is with the exchanges on Europe. Yet this ought not to be. Their position is an extraordinary one, but the amount involved, when divided among ten leading banking firms, with the support, as they ought to have, of twenty leading Banks each with from $1,000,000 to $8,000,000 capital, seems ridiculously small for the first commercial City and admitted financial centre of the country. The largest weekly export of Grain and other produce from New-York in the Fall of 1855 and Summer of 1856 never exceeded $2,500,000. It was $1,600,000 last week, while the orders waiting the sale of exchange might have raised it to the maximum of last season. The Cotton exchanges from the South last week were not to exceed $600,000. Other sums to be drawn for may have raised the total to four millions dollars or about £800,000 sterling. This should have gone by the *Persia's* mail, and £200,000 more against grain and flour waiting the negotiation of the bills. No such sum actually went forward. A panic seized the market; the machinery of trade was virtually arrested; the Corn Exchange brought to a stand, and the pound sterling, which by act of Congress is made equal to $4.84 in current gold, brought down to $4 44@$4 57! The case is no better to-day. The very best bills are offered at 103, equal to $4 57 to the pound sterling, while produce bills are scarcely salable at par. The surplus supply, withal, now pressing on the market, cannot exceed a single week's ordinary mail, say £800,000. That this cannot be relieved, and the facilities for reasonable negotiation restored, would seem, under all the ability and circumstances we have named, to be almost incredible. We regret to hear that a similar embarrassment has fallen upon New-Orleans. It affects mainly the sale and price of Cotton at present. It will most likely be removed before the other products of the Valley of the Mississippi or the great bulk of the Cotton crop reaches that market. For the time being, however, it is reported by telegraph to be exceedingly perplexing.

The Domestic Exchanges with the West present a more serious question. The other *cannot* be of long duration. Lake navigation will close in four or five weeks. The Canals close ordinarily by the first week in December. The West is without adequate facilities for moving the crops from Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. Their own currency and credits have been embarrassed by failures here and at Chicago, and are available in a large measure for the commercial movement. The evil was early foreshadowed after the failure of the Ohio Trust. It is now in full force upon the Lake ports, and must reach our Dry Goods Jobbers and Grocery firms, as well as the Grain factors, even before the close of navigation, *unless some remedy is applied direct from New-York.* Our money market must be righted and the ordinary trading credits restored, if we hope to avail of any considerable portion of the superabundant crops of the West before the Winter sets in. Bank certificates of deposit, or New-York bank bills of large denomination, secured on their face by the pledge of public stocks and the certainty of being paid on their return in gold, might be suggested as the alternative of mercantile drafts. There are grain factors here of responsibility, and a good number of them, to whom such facilities could, with safety, be granted by the banks. There are leading South-street shipping houses who had charge of a similar grain movement from the West in the Fall of 1855 on European account, who might be induced to enter the market again. It is scarcely our own province to make suggestions, but the pressing nature of the embarrassment we hope will induce other parties to suggest and coöperate in practical measures of relief.

The local Money news to-day is, that the banks that held their discount boards acted freely up to the resolution of Tuesday afternoon. The Manhattan Company discounted $100,000 in excess of their receipts for the next three days, and other banks in proportion. The bank dealers, who have few or no outside payments to provide, are pretty generally accommodated, and are understood to be nearly or quite ready for the payments of the 4th of the month. This class embraces the great body of the Dry Goods and Grocery trade, among whom the failures thus far have been limited. The New-England currency, with the exception of Rhode Island, continues to be received at the Metropolitan and American Exchange. The redemption of this and the New-York and East Jersey currency is falling off, the curtailment having already reduced the volume of circulation much below the ordinary average at this season of the year. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg was discredited to-day. The failure creates no surprise. The circulation is about $100,000, secured at the Bank Department. Money lenders are few and cautious in the Discount offices, and paper goes hard, at 2@3 for prime, and some fair names at 5 ⅌ cent., a month. The exchanges with Philadelphia and Baltimore are a shade better; Philadelphia bank checks, 94@93; Baltimore, 94@93½; Boston, 99. On other points the rates are unsettled, and too extravagant for the seller to submit to the *shave* at present, hard as the times are. Our quotations of New-York funds at Richmond, in yesterday's paper, should have been 105, instead of 103. The notes of the Bank of Leonardsville, New-York, and Bridgeport, Connecticut, are discredited to-day. The Illinois Central Company paid their half-yearly Construction interest to-day. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company posted a notice that their October coupon could not be paid at present. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company paid as far as they had New-York funds on hand, and expect further exchange for their deposits in Milwaukee in a few days.

The news comes bad from Boston to-day. The failure of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., the great manufacturers of Lawrence, Mass., with extensive salesrooms in Boston, Philadelphia and this City, is telegraphed as creating considerable excitement in State-street. The house had help from the Banks only a few days since to the amount of half a million, which, it appears, failed to carry them through the pressure. The senior member of the firm, Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, (brother of Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, deceased,) is one of the most prominent of the great Massachusetts manufacturers. Mr. W. W. STONE, his partner, resides in this City, a leading and very estimable citizen. The failure was followed by others in Boston to-day, which are named in our telegraphic dispatch, and the excitement and embarrassment was such, at the close of business, that a general meeting of merchants was called to meet to-morrow, (Friday,) to take into consideration the course best to be adopted by the Boston Banks in the present emergency. This last step was not known here at the close of 'Change hour, but the heavy failure of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. was known, and we have reason to believe that some of our leading Bank officers are prepared to hear the worst from the New-England Banks. From Philadelphia, the failure of WHITE, STEVENS & Co. will create surprise and regret. The house is one of old and highly respectable standing, in the West India and New-Orleans trade. The senior partner is HENRY WHITE, who in the past party movements of the country stood as prominent in Pennsylvania, as the friend of Mr. CLAY, as ROBERT PATTERSON, who failed some days ago, stood in the Jackson ranks.

Our Stock Market to-day was of a character to repress all returning confidence in Money affairs. The prices made are the very worst of the panic season. The greater part of the sales were probably forced in order to raise money. Some were induced by the panic fear that the market has not reached its depth, particularly with Bank Stocks and the higher-priced railway shares and bonds, and a good many, of course, on *short* account, either on time or borrowed stock. The disposition, however, to *bear* the market is not so prominent as formerly. The additional decline to-day was, in Illinois Central Stock 7 ⅌ cent., Michigan Central 10 ⅌ cent., Illinois Central Bonds (ex. div.) 6½@7 ⅌ cent., New-York Central 2 ⅌ cent., Erie 1½, Milwaukee 6 ⅌ cent., Rock Island 6 ⅌ cent., and in several of the Bank Stocks 3 to 8 ⅌ cent. The general market closed under much depression.

The stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the New-York and Erie Road, are called to meet at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock to-morrow (Friday) evening, by the Committee appointed at the Broad-street meeting. The occasion is an urgent one, and all the parties in interest should deem it important to attend.

In the list of Mr. A. H. MULLER'S Auction sale, yesterday, Citizens' Bank Stock was reported to the press by mistake at 9, instead of 96, and East River at 15½, instead of 75½ ⅌ cent.

The Land Sales by the Illinois Central Company in the month of September, amounted to $445,788.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., to-day issued the following circular to their dealers:

1. For the present, and until further advised, out-of-town collections will be accounted for by us only on receipt of payment. 2. Should the funds received in payment not be par here, dealers will be charged the discount, or checks will be given on the points where collections mature, at our option. If you desire any other course with your collection paper in our hands, please advise us at once, that we may cause your paper to be returned to you. A failure to receive your immediate reply will be considered an acceptance of these terms.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have issued to-day the following circular:

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. Co., 37 William-street, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1857.

The temporary suspension of specie payments by the Pittsburg Banks, and the general derangement of Exchanges in the West, have rendered it impossible for the Treasurer of this Company to remit from Pittsburg, but in part, the funds in his hands for the payment of interest due 1st October, instant, in this city, on Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Income Bonds, and Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company 2d Mortgage Bonds. So far as remittances have been made, Interest Warrants have already been taken up.

Eastern Exchange cannot be obtained in Pittsburg, and as most of the receipts of our road coming to the hands of the Treasury, are in Pennsylvania or Western money, which cannot now be sold here at any price that holders would be justified in accepting, and the state of the money market precludes temporary loans to meet the exigency, we are constrained to ask a brief indulgence, from the holders of coupons, until our funds can come forward in some shape to be made available. No efforts or reasonable expense will be spared to bring them here at the earliest possible moment. The usual notice of the payment at this office, of the interest due to-day, has been heretofore given upon assurances from the Pittsburg office that the money would be remitted in due time. The suspension of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Banks had not then occurred. The undersigned deeply regrets this explanation of a delay, as unforseen as it has been unavoidable, and he simply asks from all persons interested to extend to this Company on this occasion a fair measure of the liberality and confidence, which are essential to restore to prosperity the deranged and depressed business interests of the country.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON,
Vice-President.

The Chicago and Rock Island Board of Directors to-day resolved *not* to pay their usual October dividend, and the following reasons are given by the Treasurer:

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & R. I. R. R.,
No. 13 William-street,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island R.R.:

The 10th of October is the usual day for the semi-annual dividend. The Directors have resolved that the usual dividend for October will not be paid. The stockholders have a right to know the reason for this decision, when the earnings of the road for the year ending on the 30th of June are shown to be $8,292 per mile, equal to $1,866,000 for the year. Within the last twelve months there has been expended a larger amount for locomotives, cars and other equipments, land, buildings and iron for new side tracks, and there is to be paid for iron on the 13th November the additional sum of $64,000. Had the present pecuniary difficulties of the country which have retarded the movement of the crops and otherwise impaired the business of the road been anticipated, enough might have been retained from these expenditures, which were made in the confident expectation of an increase of business which is not realized, to have paid the October dividend. By passing the October dividend, the Company will be enabled on the 13th of November to pay the last dollar of its floating debt, and will have the means of paying the interest on its bonds in January, the Peoria rent in February, and resume its dividends in April on its capital. The repairs and replacing of works and structures injured and destroyed by the unexampled freshets in February last, have been of a more permanent and expensive character than the original ones, and are estimated by the Superintendent to have occasioned an extraordinary expenditure of $150,000. The road is now in excellent condition, and the equipments are ample for a large increase of business, and with entire freedom from a floating debt in November, the passing of October dividend under the peculiar circumstances alluded to, ought not to weaken the confidence of the shareholders in the value of their property. This brief statement of the present condition of the affairs of the Company is given for the purpose of cautioning the shareholders against parting with their stock at the present depressed prices.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON—MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS — SUSPENSION OF LAWRENCE, STONE & CO., AND OTHERS, &C.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 1.

An informal meeting of Merchants was held today in the Board of Trade Rooms, preliminary to a call for a general meeting of the mercantile interests to consider the present financial crisis. No definite action was taken, but it was indicated that the course of the banks as affecting merchants will come before a future meeting.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 1—P. M.

The suspension of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. caused considerable excitement in State-street to-day. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, senior partner, is in Europe, and Mr. SLADE, financial manager, is seriously ill. The firm are agents for the Bay State, Pemberton, New-England, Worsted and Middlesex Mills.

JOHN A. LOWELL, also connected with the Pemberton Mills, is reported failed.

The other failures announced are BENJAMIN HOWARD, commission merchant, Central Wharf; RICHARDSON, KENDALL & Co., dry goods, Milk-street; and PETER C. JONES, paper dealer, Water-street.

The Bank did some discounting to-day, but not enough to ease the market. The best of paper was done in the street at two per cent. a month.

Little business was done at the Board of Brokers to-day. No quality of stocks could command asking prices. Bank shares were low down, and no sales were made.

A general meeting of merchants is called for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, to consider, and, if possible, to decide upon the best course of the Banks and business men in the present financial emergency.

FAILURES IN PHILADELPHIA—ACTION OF THE BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Messrs. WHITE, STEVENS & Co., and Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., who have a branch house in Boston, suspended to-day.

The Reading Railroad Company paid the coupons due to-day.

There is more harmonious action among the Banks to-day. The Pennsylvania is gradually strengthening her condition, and to-morrow or Saturday will be in line. Several of the Banks are accommodating their customers with discounts, and decidedly better feeling exists.

THE BANKS OF PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Old Bank of Pittsburg continues to pay specie on all its liabilities.

SUSPENSIONS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Messrs. HUTCHINGS & Co. and JOHN SMIDT & Co., Bankers, have suspended payment.

There is quite a heavy run upon A. D. HUNT & Co., who thus far have sustained themselves, and who, it is expected, will be able to meet all their liabilities.

THE BANKS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 1.

The run on the Peninsular Bank causes intense excitement. The run on the other Banks was severe this morning. The run was principally by small bill-holders. The Banks redeem promptly and are to all appearance strong.

FAILURE IN TORONTO, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 1.

R. H. BRETT, banker in this city, suspended this morning. The assignees report that his creditors will be paid in full.

THE CHARLESTON BANKS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Presidents of our Banks held a meeting this morning and resolved not to suspend.

THE RIGHT OF BANKING ASSOCIATIONS TO REDUCE THEIR SECURITIES.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Bank Superintendent COOK accepts Judge HARRIS' recent decision confirming the right of Banking Associations to reduce their securities deposited in the Bank Department below $100,000 by returning circulating notes. As the decision was concurred in by Judges GOULD and WRIGHT, it was equal to an appeal to the full Bench. In consequence of this decision the Bank Department has been busy for the last three days, until a late hour in the evening, receiving circulating notes, which are returned in very large amounts, and surrendering stocks. To-day the receipts of circulating notes at the Bank Department have been large.

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF BELLEVILLE, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 1.

The Bank of Belleville, Belleville, Illinois, has failed.

The Banking House of MOORE, HOLLENBUSH & Co., at Quincy, Illinois, has suspended. On Monday, at the same place, there was a run upon the Banking House of FLAG & SAVAGE, but they sustained themselves.

THE BANKS OF AUGUSTA, GEO.

AUGUSTA, Geo., Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Banks here are discounting freely to enable the merchants to purchase cotton.

The Hitch in Our Foreign Exchanges.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

How is our Foreign Export Trade to go on, and our Foreign indebtedness to be discharged? Certainly not by increase of discount lines at Bank as appears determined upon; which will but increase the ability of Importers to hold on to their stocks of goods, and at the expiration of the discount facility find themselves in a like perplexity as at present. This will not assist us. There is only one way by which relief can come, and that is by removing the obstacles in the way of exporting produce. We *must* ship produce to pay our debts and until we send it forward no real aid can be experienced. But in this juncture what is the condition of our Export Trade? There are few, if any Exporters who would have the temerity to execute orders and subsequently find themselves unable to meet the payment of their purchases through the inability to pass Foreign Exchange. I venture to say there are orders here to the extent of millions of dollars, which might be executed could Exchange be passed.

Why not then let the Banks make arrangements with Foreign Banking Houses here to purchase a million dollars or so of Exchange, to be drawn against collateral security of Bills of Lading; keeping Exchange down to 105@106 ⅌ cent., so as not to lose specie?

This plan would afford infinite relief, and as to the security but few of the notes daily discounted in Wall-street afford greater stability than a bill of exchange with bill of lading attached. The outlay of the Banks would not exceed in time more than forty days at the outside, in which time the drafts might be returned in specie. No half way measures will succeed, such as taking bill lading as collateral with a margin of 25@33 on the invoice, as merchants are not disposed in these times to execute orders and pay out of so large a per centage, for a small commission.

It may be said that the derangement of domestic exchanges detains produce in the interior. This is only partially the case, and the real cause is, that receiving houses will not accept against produce which, on arrival, cannot be sold, there being no export outlet. Let it be known that exchange can be negotiated and the supplies will not be wanting. As it is, unless some steps are taken the canals will close upon the West, leaving us with barely sufficient supplies to meet our daily needs, and add to the calamities which the poor will experience the coming winter. The surest, safest and most direct method to alleviate our present troubles is to render more passable our merchants

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Money Matters—City and Country Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: There appears to be one phase of the monetary troubles in which we are involved, which though it may not last long, is likely to produce more difficulties than was anticipated.

I refer to a determination on the part of *some* dealers to take no bills excepting those of the City Banks; I say *some*, because to the credit of many persons whose business is conducted by means of small bills, they have to my knowledge refused to be guided by such a narrow view of things.

It is very easy to foresee what a very few days' practice, such as the above, will produce. The issue of City Bank bills cannot be sufficient to meet the wants of trade, and of course it is very undesirable that any quantity of specie should be withdrawn from the banks, for the fears of country people and others who supply the City with articles for market, for instance, would induce them to retain it. Then what follows? Why an issue of them flatters, or something of that sort, for it is not to be supposed that Banks would allow any run upon them for specie.

I had occasion to send to a Fourth-avenue baker on Saturday evening a City bill, he returned part change in a good Bridgeport bill, which he refused to receive again, though acknowledging it to be good, two days after. This morning while at market a carman brought a lot of spring chickens from the Camden and Amboy line, refused to receive in payment of freight a good bill of the Bank of Rahway and a good Jersey City bill; nothing but that redoubtable road could do so cool a stroke as this, they refusing to receive, as the man alleged, any but City bills.

SUBSCRIBER.

Money Panic—Remonstrance against Refusing New-Jersey Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What will New-York next do? She seems to think, that because she has a larger territory, and more inhabitants than some other States, that she will just do as she pleases. She complains about New-Jersey being ruled by a monopoly, but she has monopolies within her own bounds that are as bad as the one she hates so much in New-Jersey. Yesterday I saw notices up at the stations along the Hudson River Railroad, which said, "All New-Jersey money refused." Undoubtedly many persons were put to great inconvenience in paying their fare. I saw enough while waiting a little while at one station to convince me of this fact. This morning I stepped into the office at Claverack to pay my fare through to New-York by the Hudson River Railroad. Part of the amount I handed over was in New-Jersey money—on banks as good as any in New-York State. It was refused. It so happened that I had some other with me, or I would have been obliged to go before a magistrate, and take oath that I had no other money with me, or sell it at a sacrifice before I could pay my fare. At Hudson, to test the thing a little further, I asked the ticket agent if they took any New-Jersey money. He said, "No." I then asked him if they took any money of the "State of Camden and Amboy." He looked at me with some degree of astonishment, and said nothing. Perhaps he did not take the New-York papers.

Now, all will admit that there is a great money pressure—the greatest, perhaps, ever known in the country. But has it come to this, that the money of a State which has stood the money panic, in proportion to her number of Banks, better than any State in the Union, must have her bills of good Banks refused by the State of New York? Has it come to this, that the confidence of the moneyed interests in one State is destroyed in another in one day? Surely, though the times be hard, yet they do not justify such a course as this. Nor do I believe that this is the whole cause of it. There is something else lying further back, which leads New-York to cry down the financial interests of New-Jersey. When it was asked—"Why do you reject our money and take that of your own State, which, in the severe panic, is no better?" "Because our Banks are on a better basis than yours." We are ready to say, and time will show it, that our Banks, established under the new Banking Law, are as safe as theirs. But the truth of the matter is, this move is but manifesting the same kind of spirit towards New-Jersey that New-York has manifested for some years past. If the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company were to refuse the money of the State of New-York, the next day, very likely, the daily papers would be headed with something like this: "Grand Imposition of the State of Camden and Amboy." "Reckless want of confidence in New-York financial institutions," and the like. And New-Jersey has as good a reason for doing so in the present crisis as New-York; for there are Banks in New-Jersey, (even among her "sand banks") that will weather the present storm, as well as those among the rocks and stones of New-York. Time will settle this fact beyond a doubt. It would be much more creditable to the character of the "Empire State," in this matter, to act upon the principle of the golden rule, to do as she would wish to be done by.

RARITAN, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. L.

Money affairs in other Cities.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The cashiers of the different City banks assembled last night agreeably to previous notice, and adopted such measures as were deemed necessary to the internal arrangements and policy of those institutions towards one another. Perfect harmony and unanimity prevailed. The most important measure agreed upon was that the banks pay each other six per cent. interest on their daily balances, to be settled monthly. This obviates the necessity of drawing specie, and will have a good effect. Liberal discounts continue to be made by our banks, which have given, and is giving, wanted relief to the mercantile and business community. But few thoroughly legitimate notes are thrown out, when offered by acknowledged customers. Capital has considerably increased, but capitalists are not much disposed to operate whilst financial affairs remain so unsettled. Paper offering on the Street, therefore, does not meet with ready sale. Some days will be required before regular rates can be given.

Good to first class notes range nominally at 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. a month. Nothing doing in second class, they are, however, held in higher repute. Money on call 1@1½ ⅌ cent. Exchange on the North is assuming a steadier point and may be quoted at 4 ⅌ cent. premium, at which sales are making. Virginia bank notes range from 2½@3 and 5 ⅌ cent. discount. North Carolina unsettled; brokers do not care about buying it. The same may be said of Ohio and other Western money. Gold is selling at 3@4 ⅌ cent. premium. Silver unsalable. There is a great demand for small change and considerable inconvenience experienced. We regret to learn that the five dollar notes of our Baltimore banks are growing scarcer, many of them having been redeemed in gold and retired for the present. Thus their places are being taken by Virginia and other out-town depreciated paper. The banks have determined, as far as possible, to pay out silver instead of gold, in redeeming such notes as they choose to redeem in the way of accommodation.

From the Suffolk Bank, Boston.

The Boston papers of Sept. 30 give the annexed as a correct list of banks the bills of which are not received at the Suffolk Bank:

MAINE—Exchange Bank, Bangor; Hallowell Bank, Hallowell; Hancock Bank, Ellsworth; Ship Builders' Bank, Rockland; Maritime Bank, Bangor; Ellsworth Bank, Ellsworth; China Bank, China; Central Bank, Hallowell; Sanford Bank, Sandford.

MASSACHUSETTS—Cochituate Bank, Boston; Grocers' Bank, Boston; Manufacturers' Bank, Georgetown.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Exeter Bank, Exeter; Lancaster Bank, Lancaster.

VERMONT—Stark Bank, Bennington; South Royalton Bank, South Royalton; Danby Bank, Danby.

CONNECTICUT—Eastern Bank, West Killingly; Wooster Bank, Danbury; Woodbury Bank, Woodbury; Hartford County Bank, Hartford; Colchester Bank, Colchester.

RHODE ISLAND—The bills of none of the banks are received.

From the Charleston News.

The Banks of South Carolina cannot suspend. A suspension is made by law a forfeiture of charter, *ipso facto.* They must pay through any run or pressure to the last dollar in their vaults. Before this result could be reached, with all its disasters, the people of South Carolina, who were never freer from embarrassment, could and would sustain them with such a large supply of agricultural products, equal to specie, and convertible at once into sustaining credits or specie, that the resources of the Banks could be realized to any needed extent.

From Evansville, Ind., Journal.

If our Banks sustain specie payments—as they will—it will deprive them of all ability to do anything for the community; it will be virtually closing their doors against all accommodations to the public. When the Banks shall have redeemed their obligations and paid out their coin, and that shall have gone East, and the people shall be left to their own resources, they will have nothing but their products to offer in payment.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

In the way of discounts there is little doing. We occasionally hear of a sale of first-class paper at 12 ⅌ cent., but transactions of this character are so rare that they are spoken of as extraordinary occurrences. Business men do not pretend to seek accommodations, and they are looking to the adjustment of their business in the immediate future, without reference to discounts. Eastern Exchange is nominally three ⅌ cent., but it is scarcer even than money, and it would be impossible to purchase any considerable amount at double the present nominal quotation. Those who have Exchange are afraid to sell it, owing to the general distrust entertained with reference to currency. The paper of the State Bank of Ohio, Bank of the State of Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Louisiana Banks, constitute the par currency, though other paper passes to a considerable extent in trade. It is impossible, however, for people to tell the good from the doubtful just now, and consequently our commercial machinery is about at a stand.

There is but little excitement in Third-street. The banking-houses that remain have the confidence of their depositors, and there is no run in any quarter. There is but little business doing in any department of trade, the money panic engaging the attention of merchants, manufacturers, bankers and traders generally. Merchants are afraid to sell their goods; bankers are afraid to loan their money; and manufacturers are either suspending operations or very much curtailing their business. There is no abatement in the pressure, anywhere, but the storm continues to extend. Additional Bank suspensions have taken place to-day, and the indications are stronger than on Saturday of a general suspension. This is the result to which everything seems to be ending. Whether a general Bank suspension is, under the circumstances, desirable or not, was the leading topic of conversation to-day in business circles.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Comparatively little of the produce raised in this State has yet come forward. But it must be brought out. Currency to move the crops is scarce—but the New-York City Banks are convinced, that in order to pay our debt to Europe, and save our Banks from a general suspension of specie payments, our Wheat must be moved to the seaboard. At present prices it will pay our debts in England as readily as coin—and as it is easier to get the Wheat from Wisconsin, &c., than the coin from California, it is certain that Eastern funds must flow to the Western States for the purchase of Wheat.

Hence, notwithstanding the monetary derangement in all sections of the country, we have good reason for expecting a heavy business in October—at least so far as the receipt and shipment of produce is concerned. The appearance of Eastern funds to buy wheat must reduce exchange to a reasonable figure. The Autumn has been so favorable in maturing and ripening all the corn, buckwheat, &c., planted, that it will enable our farmers to sell their wheat close down, and even at the present lower figures, the amount of wheat raised in the State is so enormous that the value received therefor will form a large aggregate to ease our moneyed market, and pay our indebtedness to New-York and New-England.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 30.

The telegraphic news yesterday, and for two or three days past, has been discouraging to business men here. Our Money Market has been largely dependent on the Eastern Banks for circulation, but in the present panic there is a want of confidence in any except the bills of banks at home, or those of our own State. As a consequence, business transactions are limited. Two considerable failures of produce houses were reported yesterday. Our banks continue firm, and we hear no rumors involving the credit of any of them. They are unable to discount except to meet the most pressing wants of regular customers. Drafts on New-York, based on the shipment of property, are taken as largely as their means will permit, but they are closely scanned and required to be good at both ends. The news that the New-York Banks have resolved to enlarge their line of discount, will tend to restore confidence here, and we think it probable that the stringency will be no greater in the future than now, although there is little prospect of any material amendment at present. The strength and liberal action of the New-York City Banks is the basis of hopes that, so far as this State is concerned, the worst has been realized. The failure of TINKHAM & Co., one of the largest and most substantial of Chicago banking-houses will have a tendency still further to check the shipment of property from the West. Supplies are now very light for the season, but under the continued fall of prices in the Eastern markets, and the inability of Buffalo buyers to find means for purchases, no advance in prices is expected to result from the short supply. Thus far, the grain arriving here has been sent forward with tolerable promptness, and there is not a large stock in our warehouses.

The Mint at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia North American, Sept. 29th.

According to a recent act of Congress, the annual returns of the Mint are now made to conform to the fiscal year of the Treasury, and consequently the returns of the present year only cover the six months ending on the 30th of June. It became necessary for us yesterday to ascertain the business within that period, and the Director politely furnished us with the following figures:

Coinage of the Mint and Branches during the first six months of 1857:

Gold coins executed	$15,821,563
Silver	1,457,000
Total	$17,278,563
Gold bars	9,371,515
Silver bars	144,644
Total gold and silver	$26,794,782

This exhibit shows some falling off as compared with the previous year. Recently, however, the coinage has increased, and to contribute relief in the present stringent currency, the Director has wisely employed the whole force of the Mint, night and day, to provide the smaller denominations of silver coin especially. About three hundred thousand dollars of gold and silver are stamped daily. As the Secretary of the Treasury has manifested a commendable disposition in this crisis, to adopt any useful and practical proposition within his discretion, we would suggest the expediency of increasing the coinage of gold dollars, and reducing the number of $20 and $10 pieces. The latter are more readily handled and counted at the Sub Treasury, but the additional labor ought not to be regarded in comparison with the public convenience. All the small denominations of gold and silver will be in requisition over the country, and cannot be too abundantly supplied.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, Oct. 1.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

Wm. F. Brett & Bro., Dry Goods, Boston, suspended; liabilities $400,000.

John P. Jewett & Co., Publishers, Boston, suspended; liabilities $100,000.

Hall & Fowle, Commission, Boston, suspended.

Hallett, Pinkham, Quimby & Co., Dry Goods, Boston, gone into insolvency.

W. R. Lovejoy & Co., Clothing, Boston, suspended; liabilities reported $175,000, with assets of about $300,000.

David J. Foster & Co., Buttons, Boston, suspended.

Ralph Warren, Boston, Mass., reported last week, is Ralph Warren, *Milliner.*

Platner & Smith, Paper, Lee, Mass., suspended.

Le Bosquet & Davis, Haverhill, Mass., failed.

D. W. Vaughn, Providence, R. I., failed.

George B. Jastrauss, Providence, R. I., failed.

Garner & Co., drygoods, New-York City, suspended—will doubtless soon resume.

Fosters & Co., auctioneers, New-York City, suspended; liabilities heavy.

Abbott, Dodge & Co., produce, New-York City, suspended.

J. M. Mackay & Co., commission, New-York City, suspended; liabilities said $500,000, and assets about $800,000.

Bangs Brothers, book auctioneers, New-York City, suspended.

Spencer & Porter, grocers, New-York City, suspended: will pay in full, and doubtless soon resume.

Carson & Hard, paper, New-York City, suspended.

Henry Robinson & Co., silks, New-York City, suspended.

Gardiner, Sherman & Co., produce, New-York City, suspended.

James H. Benedict & Co., paper, New-York City, assigned; liabilities about $100,000.

W. D. Russell, rubber goods, New-York City, assigned to Darius Wells; liabilities $125,000; nominal assests $212,000; will continue business as agent for John A. Greene.

D. C. Hyde & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, suspended.

Charles Carville, dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended.

Miller & Holbrook, paper, New-York City, failed.

Reimers & Schmidt, New-York City, assigned.

Meeker & Maidhoff, trimmings, New-York City, assigned; liabilities said to be $100,000.

Geo. Bulpin, mantillas, New-York City, suspended.

D. M. Henriques, New-York City, failed; liabilities large, both here and in Havana.

P. J. Cozans, books, New-York City, failed and assigned.

Jacob L. Bach & Co., clothing, New-York City, reported suspended last week, has resumed, having obtained indulgences on a few notes maturing this side of January.

Spingler & Parker, fancy goods, New-York City, assigned.

John Clarke & Co., milliners, New-York City, suspended.

Moses H. Ogden, mahogany, New-York City, assigned.

Benjamin Ellis, umbrellas, New-York City, suspended.

S. Goldsmith, milliner, New-York City, assigned.

Lackawanna Railroad and Coal Company, New-York City, reported assigned in our last, should read Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

David Daly, carriages, Brooklyn, N. Y., assigned.

Ira Belden, Rochester, N. Y., assigned.

John Ames, Oswego, N. Y., assigned.

C. R. Sackett, Oswego, N. Y., assigned.

John Murphy, Syracuse, N. Y., assigned.

Theodore Bolles, Utica, N. Y., failed.

Pratt Brothers, Canandaigua, N. Y., failed.

Stephen F. Elting, Hudson, N. Y., assigned.

Joshua A. Fitch, Rushville, N. Y., suspended: liabilities said $40,000.

Ephraim Shedd, Jordan, N. Y., suspended.

A. J. Carpenter, South New-Berlin, N. Y., assigned.

S. S. Knowles, Macedon, N. Y., assigned.

J. K. & F. Seybolt, Otisville, N. Y., suspended and assigned.

Bank of Corning, Corning, N.Y., has not suspended, as erroneously reported last week—which report we copied from another paper.

Jas. S. Sterling, Trenton, N. J., suspended.

Jas. Crane & Co., Bloomfield, N. J., failed.

L. J. Levy & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

Fassitt & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

Smith, Murphy & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

Thomas H. Craige & Son, cotton mills, Philadelphia, suspended.

Wilcox, Rogers & Farley, straw goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

George L. Broome, sugar, Philadelphia, suspended.

Knight & Bell, commission, Philadelphia, suspended.

D. B. Taylor & Co., lumber, Philadelphia, suspended.

Parry & Randolph, lumber, Philadelphia, suspended.

Joshua Kames, notions, Philadelphia, suspended.

Springer & Brother, dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended; will probably soon resume.

Addicks, Van Duzen & Smith, straw goods and shoes, Philadelphia, suspended.

Kay & Delhaven, hardware, Philadelphia, suspended.

Wolf Tandler, clothing, Philadelphia, failed.

John Drake, shoes, Philadelphia, requests us to say that he has not suspended, as reported.

S. N. Haud, Cuthbert, Geo., failed.

Darby & Burksdale, bankers, St. Louis, Mo., suspended.

John J. Anderson, banker, St. Louis, Mo., suspended.

Bogy, Miltenberger & Co., bankers, St. Louis, Mo., suspended.

J. B. Holmes, Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned.

Wm. Shrom, Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned.

Lowry & Upson, Cuyahoga, Ohio, assigned.

E. R. Kellogg & Co., hats, Chicago, Ill., suspended; liabilities $115,000.

E. J. Tinkham & Co., Bankers, Chicago, Ill., suspended.

James Carter & Co., Galena, Ill., suspended.

M. H. Wheeler & Co., Joliet, Ill., assigned; liabilities said $60,000.

P. H. Burch, Bloomington, Ill., assigned.

Hutchinson & Ross, Sterling, Ill., assigned.

Joseph Hough, Pontiac, Mich., assigned.

Thomas Whitney, Saginaw, Mich., failed.

Charles Wheeler & Co., Wyandotte, Mich., assigned.

Samuel R. Fox, Madison, Wis., assigned.

W. A. Strough, Menasha, Wis., suspended.

Heron Bros., Bankers, Dubuque, Iowa, assigned.

Woodward & Hepburn, Des Moines, Iowa, suspended.

S. Black, Waterloo, Iowa, failed.

M. S. & M. H. Clark, St. Peter's, Minnesota Territory, assigned.

George H. Cheney, Toronto, C. W., assigned to I. D. & W. R. Harris; liabilities about $100,000.

George Morton, Brockville, C. W., assigned.

Andrew McGee, Brockville, C. W., assigned.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 1—1 P. M.

FLOUR is quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 400 bbls. at $4 75@$5 for superfine to extra Illinois and Iowa. WHEAT is lower. Sales to-day 8,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 79½c.; 22,000 bushels do. at 80c., and 3,000 bushels Red Winter Ohio at 90c. CORN is unchanged. Sales to-day, 15,000 bushels, at 60c. OATS, 34c., and nominal. WHISKY, 18c.@20c. *Freights* dull. Corn to Albany, 8c. *Imports yesterday*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 125,000 bushels Wheat; 85,000 bushels Corn, and 19,000 bushels Oats. *Exports yesterday*—10,000 bushels Wheat and 7,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull: sales 700 bbls. at $4 75@$5 for super to extra Illinois and Iowa. WHEAT—A good supply and lower; sales 35,000 bushels at 79½c.@80c. for Chicago Spring, and 90c. for Red Winter; CORN unchanged; sales 20,000 bushels at 60c. WHISKY nominally 19c. OATS 34c. FREIGHTS dull; 8c. for Corn to Troy and Albany. *Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 152,000 bushels Wheat; 87,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats. *Canal exports*—24,000 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and dull. WHEAT unchanged. Sales 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 90c. CORN inactive. *Lake Imports to-day*—120,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,700 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT buoyant at 73c.@74c. CORN active. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 51c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—200 bbls. Flour; 28,030 bushels Wheat; no Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—18,000 bushels Wheat; no Corn or Flour. *Receipts to-day*—1,800 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat; 2,200 bushels Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$800 City 6s, 83½; $500 do. new, 88½; 9 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 39 do., 39¾; 58 do., 39½; 100 Reading Railroad, 17¾; 5 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 90; 5 Harrisburg Railroad, 51; 8 Lehigh Navigation, 47½; 25 Minehill Railroad, 53; 100 Long Island Railroad, 8¾; 2 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 47; 173 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15¾; 79 do., 15½; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, 84¼.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 118; Philadelphia 6s, 83½@83¾; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 83½@83¾; Philadelphia Railroad, new, 93@93½; Pennsylvania 5s, 79@80; Reading Railroad, 17½@17¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 65@70; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 78@80; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39½@39¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 40@41; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 53@56; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15½@16; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@12½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 64@66; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mt., 53@57; Long Island, 8@8¼; Vicksburg Railroad, 6@7½; Girard Bank, 8½@9; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1½; Union Canal, 4½@5; New-Creek, ¾@1; Cattawissa Railroad, 6@7½.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 57 | Sun sets.... 5 42 | Moon sets.....rises

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 10 | Gov. Island. 7 55 | Hell Gate..... 9 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

Cleared.

Ships John H. Albert, Crowell, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Kossuth, (Br.,) Davidson, New-Orleans, Tapscott & Co.; Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool, D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

Barks Mary Lucretia, Gibbs, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Meridian, (Brem.,) Rosse, Akyat, Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brig Selina, Crowell, Boston, master; Brilliant, Sigsby, St. Jago, Cuba, Petrullo & Escheveria; E. Merrithew, Gordon, Ponce, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Isaiah, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Jack Easy, Saube, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; C. Perkins, Brown, Havana, J. T. Weeks; Joanna, (Br.,) Chrisholm, St. John's N. F., J. S. Dealey.

Schooners Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston, S. Kenny; M. C. Terbell, Cole, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Martha Maria, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Forrest King, Perry, Charleston, J. R. Dow; Lilly, Francis, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. Darby, Mulliner, Aspinwall, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Steamers Nebraska, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzel; Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Chas. L. Merwin, Merwin, Rotterdam, Aug. 21, with mdse. and 8 passengers T. P. Mayer.

Bark Aeronaut, Peckner, Turks Island Sept. 17, with salt to John M. Smith & Co. Sept. 24, 25 and 26, off Cape Hatteras, experienced severe weather from N. E., and was compelled to heave to in the Gulf for 48 hours. Received no damage.

Bark Jules, (Fr.,) Contant, Cape Hayti 15 ds., with logwood and 4 passengers to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Brig Fidelia, (of Georgetown, S. C.,) Jones, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Brig Elmira, Hall, St. Croix 17 ds., with sugar and rum to G. B. DeForrest & Co.

Schr. Castor, Harding, Ponce, P. R., Sept. 19, with sugar and molasses to Schlessinger & Andressen. Sept. 26, was in co. with a barkentine with loss of foremast head and bowsprit; had a temporary bowsprit rigged. She was painted black with a narrow white streak, and had a forward and after house; was steering N. Sept. 29, the C. struck on Barnegat Bar, and after lightening the vessel of 16 hhds. of molasses, got off the next morning, having received little or no damage.

Schr. Alexander M., Chriesher, New-Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr. Augusta, (of Harrington,) Cole, Mayaguez, P. R., Sept. 18, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Red Eagle, Robins, Charleston 10 ds., with wheat and flour to master.

Schr. Henrico, Whipple, Richmond 6 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Bergen, Magee, Virginia 6 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. C. T. Watson, Robins, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. Paradise, (Br.,) Young, Port-au-Platte Sept. 13, with mdse. to West & Walker. Sept. 22, lat. 33 16, lon. 73 53, fell in with and boarded the wreck of ship Floating Zephyr—(before reported.)

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Richmond 3 ds., C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Haxall, Winter, Richmond 3 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Wm. R. Genn, Nye, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. D. C. Hults, Brown, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Trimmer, Lafarge, Virginia 4 ds., wood.

Schr. J. House, Sprague, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. H. Cole, Hazleton, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Buena Vista, Collins, Virginia, wood.

Schr. White Cloud, Newbury, Virginia wood.

Steamer Wamsutka, Nye, New-Bedford 17 hours, with mdse. to Jas. Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

WIND—S. S. W.

BELOW—Ship Adonis, Bosse, of and from Bremen—By pilot boat Virginia, No. 3.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool; Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schuvensen, Hamburg; ships Isaac Wright, Abell, Liverpool; Helene, (Brem.,) Volckmann, Richmond; Pocahontas, Delano, New-Orleans; bark Ann, Munro, Grand Key, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Arr. bark Laconia, Bearse, Baltimore; brigs Indian Queen, McGregor, do.; Beatrice, Dyer, Philadelphia.

Memoranda.

CURRITUCK, C. H., N. C., Sept. 30.—The brig Edwin H. Tilten, from Philadelphia bound to Savannah, is ashore 8 miles north of Nags Head; has a cargo of mdse. and machinery. She leaks badly and has 7 feet of water in her; it is thought that she will be a total loss. There is a quantity of goods coming ashore all along the beach, no doubt from the steamer Norfolk.

Foreign Ports.

At Cape Hayti, Sept. 15, schr. Mary Cleaveland, for Boston, and others not known.

At Turks Island, Sept. 17, brig Harp, (of Rhode Island.)